THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Programme of New York Repeaters

The Eastern Question.

Text of the New Treaty.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The State to be Colonized by New York Repeaters—Free Railroad Passes Given Them by the Tammany Ring.

HARTFORD, March 31.—I am creditably informed that repeaters from New York city are receiving free railroad tickets by the hundred, to come to Connecticut to vote the Democratic ticket. They are to come to Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, Greenwich, and other cities, and the larger towns. Wont you warn our Republican friends to watch these scoundrels?

BARTLETT, Chairman Republican State Committee.

THE ORIGINAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE BARGAIN.

From the Hartford Courant.

Wednesday night Mr. Tweed received the following despatch from Governor English:—

"Do not disappoint us. Nothing could be more disastrous."

This despatch is full confirmation of all that the *Courant* has said about the bargains reported to us between Tweed and Governor English. It clearly shows that an understanding exists between them that Tammany shall help English in this election. Mr. Tweed promised to flood the State with money. Governor English was willing to owe his election to this gang of thieves and at the sacrifice of the good name of his State. Governor English is our present Chief Magistrate. He holds the highest office in the State, and its honor is in his keeping. Is there any word strong enough to express the baseness, the shame of this transaction?

It is impossible for us, citizens of the same State, not to feel the disgrace of this attempt. We are chagrined that any citizen, and especially one who has been honored as Governor English has, should put such an indignity upon the Commonwealth. There is no sacred trust that this Democratic Governor and his party would not surrender. The State is always in danger in such hands. Men who will invite in the plundering horde of Tammany must be rebuked and turned out of office, and will be if there is enough Christian manhood left in the State.

Governor English is frightened. He calls to Tammany with a cry of despair. He says to Tweed, if you "disappoint" us the result will be "disastrous."

There it is. If Tammany fails English, he knows that he has "gone up."

Go in! Republicans! Charge these Tammany thieves! Drive them out of the State! Rebuke a renegade Governor.

See to it that *you* "disappoint" English, though Tweed floods the State with money.

We do not receive the above revelation of the most vile attempt ever made to debauch this State without a sense of its stinging disgrace. Were it possible, we should walk backward from the unseemly spectacle with averted look, and hide it from the nation. But it must be exposed. The disgrace must be averted.

You who fought for the honor of the State during the war; you who prayed that it might be pure and noble and true to itself; you who hope to leave it a decent heritage for those who come after you, resent this infamous attempt.

We have done our duty as journalists. Do your duty as voters.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Result of the Conference in London—Text of the New Treaty.

The protocols of the late conference concerning the navigation of the Black Sea were laid before the English House of Commons late on the night of March 17. The first sitting was held on January 3, the fifth and last but one on March 13. Lord Granville therein read, article by article, the draft treaty annexed to the Third Protocol, and, after some discussion with respect to minor points of phraseology, and to the scope of the jurisdiction of the Danube Commission, the following articles were agreed upon as those which were to form the new treaty:—

Article 1. Articles 11, 13, and 14 of the Treaty of Paris of March 30, 1856, as well as the special convention concluded between the Sublime Porte and Russia, and signed on the said article 14, are abrogated and replaced by the following articles:—

Article 2. The principle of the closing of the Straits of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, such as it has been established by the separate convention of March 30, 1856, is maintained, with power to his Imperial Majesty the Sultan to open the said straits in the time of peace to the vessels of war of the friendly and allied powers, in the event that the Sublime Porte should consider it necessary in order to secure the execution of the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris of March 30, 1856.

Article 3. The Black Sea remains open, as heretofore, to the merchant marine of all nations.

Article 4. The commission established by article 16 of the Treaty of Paris, in which the powers who joined in signing the treaty are each represented by a delegate, and which was charged with the designation and execution of the works necessary below Isaktcha, to clear the mouths of the Danube, as well as the neighboring parts of the Black Sea, from the sands and other impediments which obstruct them, in order to put that part of the river and the said parts of the sea in the best state for navigation, is maintained in its present composition. The duration of that commission is fixed for a further period of twelve years, counting from April 24, 1871—that is to say, till April 24, 1883, being the term of the redemption of the loan contracted by that commission, under the guarantee of Germany, Austria, Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Turkey.

Article 5. The conditions of the reassembling of the Riverain Commission, established by article 17 of the Treaty of Paris of March 30, 1856, shall be fixed by a previous understanding between the Riverain powers, without prejudice to the clause relative to the Danubian Principalities; and in so far as any modification of article 17 of the said treaty may be involved, this latter shall form the subject of a special convention between the consignatary powers.

Article 6. The powers possessing the shores or that part of the Danube where the cataracts and the iron gates offer impediments to navigation, reserving to themselves to come to an understanding with the view of removing those impediments, the high contracting parties recognize from the present moment their right to levy a provisional tax on vessels of commerce of every flag which may henceforth benefit thereby, until the extinction of the debt contracted for the execution of the works; and they declare Article 15 of the Treaty of Paris of 1856 to be inapplicable to that part of the river for a lapse of time necessary for the repayment of the debt in question.

Article 7. All the works and establishments of every kind created by the European Commission in execution of the Treaty of Paris of 1856, or of the present treaty, shall continue to enjoy the same neutrality which has hitherto protected them, and which shall be equally respected for the future, under all circumstances, by the high contracting parties. The benefits of the immunities which result therefrom shall extend to the whole administrative and engineering staff of the commission. It is, however, well understood that the provisions of this article shall in no way affect the right of the Sublime Porte to send, as heretofore, its vessels of war into the Danube in its character of territorial power.

Article 8. The high contracting parties renew and confirm all the stipulations of the treaty of March 30, 1856, as well as of its annexes which are not annulled or modified by the present treaty.

Article 9. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged, in the space of six weeks, or sooner if possible.

The articles being thus decided on, the Plenipotentiaries of Russia and Turkey announced that they had received authority from their Courts to conclude a convention abrogating the stipulations of that signed in Paris in 1856, relating to the number and force of vessels of war which every Riverain power should maintain in the Black Sea. The proposal received the full assent of the conference. A copy of the treaty—that of Great Britain—which had been prepared during the sitting, was brought in, read, found in due form, and signed and sealed by the plenipotentiaries.

At the final sitting, on March 14, the six other copies of the treaty were compared, signed, and sealed, and it was decided that the ratification should be exchanged in six copies. Lord Granville was warmly thanked for his conduct as President, and after the protocol of the sitting had been read and approved, the conference broke up.

THE UNIVERSITY RACE.

The Grand Boat Race Between the Oxford and Cambridge Crews—Another Victory for Cambridge.

Despatches published elsewhere state that the annual boat race between the crews of the two great English universities, Oxford and Cambridge, took place on the Thames this morning, resulting in a victory for Cambridge. The first contest between the crews of the two universities took place in 1829. The course then rowed over was the Henley, and Oxford was successful. Nothing further is recorded of them until 1836, when they appeared on the course from Westminster to Putney, Cambridge winning. In 1839, '40, '41, and '42 races were pulled over the last-named course, Cambridge winning the first four. In 1845 the present Putney-to-Mortlake course was chosen, which has regularly every year since been used, the start being sometimes from Mortlake and sometimes from Putney.

The following is a list of the contests, in eight-oared boats, between the clubs of the two universities since their first organization, with the time made by the winning boat, and the margin of the winners in the races:—

Yr.	Winner.	Course.	Time. m. s.	Won by
1829	Oxford	Henley	14 30	M'ny l'gths.
1836	Cam'ge	Westminster to Putney	36 00	1 minute.
1839	Cam'ge	Westminster to Putney	31 00	1m. 45s.
1840	Cam'ge	Westminster to Putney	29 30	¾ of a l'gth.
1841	Cam'ge	Westminster to Putney	32 20	1m. 4s.
1842	Oxford	Westminster to Putney	30 45	13 seconds.
1845	Cam'ge	Putney to Mortlake	23 30	30 seconds.
1846	Cam'ge	Mortlake to Putney	21 05	6 lengths.
1849	Cam'ge	Putney to Mortlake	22 00	M'ny l'gths.
....	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	Foul.	
1852	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	21 36	27 seconds.
1854	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	25 29	11 strokes.
1856	Cam'ge	Mortlake to Putney	25 30	Half l'gth.
1857	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	22 50	35 seconds.
1858	Cam'ge	Putney to Mortlake	21 53	23 seconds.
1859	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	24 30	Cam. sank.
1860	Cam'ge	Putney to Mortlake	20 00	1 length.
1861	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	23 17	48 seconds.
1862	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	24 40	30 seconds.
1863	Oxford	Mortlake to Putney	23 5	42 seconds.
1864	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	21 48	23 seconds.
1865	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	21 25	13 seconds.
1866	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	23 48	15 seconds.
1867	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	22 39	Half l'gth.
1868	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	20 00	3 lengths.
1869	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	20 40	5 lengths.
1870	Cam'ge	Putney to Mortlake	20 30	1½ lengths.
1871	Cam'ge	Putney to Mortlake	22 06	3 lengths.

The famous international race between Oxford and Harvard was contested August 27, 1869. The course stretched from Putney to Mortlake, on the Thames, and the race was won by Oxford by one and a half lengths. Time, 22 min. 40½ sec.

It will be observed that previous to 1860 Cambridge won ten races, while Oxford had the best of seven only. From 1861 to 1869 inclusive Oxford was invariably successful, the defeats sustained by Cambridge in 1868 and 1869 especially being fairly overwhelming. All England is accustomed to take sides on the University boat race, as it does on the Derby, and so accustomed had the public become to the result of the contests and the faulty method of the Cambridge style of rowing, that an even wager was not thought of. In 1870, when the tide again turned in favor of Cambridge, Oxford found hundreds of backers at £11 to £8, and even greater odds. The result of last year's race was, indeed, a great surprise, as is probably the end of to-day's contest.

The aggregate weight of the men in the Oxford boat in to-day's race was exactly 100 stone, the average being 12 stone 7 lb., which is the highest average known since the inter-university race was first established. The aggregate weight of the Cambridge men was 96 stone 6½ lbs., the average being a little over 12 stone. In the Oxford boat the stroke side weighed 49 stone 12 lb., and the bow side 50 stone 2 lb.; in the Cambridge the stroke side weighed 48 stone 9 lb., and the bow side 47 stone 11½ lb. Concerning the crews and their prospects, the London *Graphic* recently said:—

"It will at once be observed that both boats are very heavy, considerably above the usual average, but in point of arrangement Oxford has a slight advantage. The aggregate weight of the light blues seems to promise a more serviceable crew than their opponents, for we have always distrusted monsters; but then the Oxford's weights are better placed in the ship. The Cambridge stroke is nearly the heaviest man in the boat; and good as Mr. Goldie is, we regret that he is too heavy in proportion to the men behind him. Mr. Leslie weighs seven pounds less, and is counterbalanced by his No. 2 better than Mr. Goldie can be with only eleven stone nine pound in that important place. With this exception, however, the two crews are very fairly matched, and were we sure of the Cambridge crew being able to cure their traditional faults by the day of the race, we should anticipate for them another success."

This halting prediction, it will be seen, has been fulfilled.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Receiver Sentenced.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

William Hart, who was a week or so ago convicted of receiving carpets, stolen from Godley's warehouse in February last, was this morning sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and undergo an imprisonment of three years in the County Prison.

By this act Judge Pierce has rendered a great service to the community, giving a very significant warning to those who live by encouraging thieves.

The Kelly Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Peirce and Finletter.

The District Attorney this morning put on trial the case of Matilda Kelly, who was indicted for the murder of her husband, Frederick Kelly. The unfortunate occurrence was as follows:—On the night of January 18 Kelly, in an intoxicated condition, went to his home, at Eighth and Emeline streets, with a man named Burns, and had some harsh words with his wife.

She asked him to remain at home, but he insisted upon going out with Burns, and started out of his room. As he was standing on the landing of the third floor, she said to him:—"Go, then, if you will," and gave him a push. He fell down the stairs to the second floor, and his skull was fractured by the fall. From the injury thus received he died in about thirty-six hours.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Cotton quiet; sales 1500 bales uplands at 15¾c.; Orleans at 15⅞ cents. Flour quiet and without decided change; sales 8500 barrels. Wheat a shade firmer; sales 83,000 bushels new spring at $1·58@1 61; winter red and amber Western at $1·67@1·69. Corn firmer; sales 34,000 bushels new mixed Western at 83½c. Oats steady; sales 19,000 bushels Ohio at 67½@71c. Beef unchanged. Pork dull; new mess, $21·25; prime, $18@18·50. Lard quiet. Whisky steady at 92c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 4 per cent. Gold, 110½. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112½; do. 1864, do., 112½; do. 1865, do. 112½; do. 1865, new, 111¾; do. 1867, 111¾; 10-40s, 108½; Virginia 6s, new, 74; Missouri 6s, 92½; Canton Co., 80; Cumberland preferred, 34; New York Central and Hudson River, 96½; Erie, 21¾; Reading, 103⅜; Michigan Central, 120½; Michigan Southern, 102½; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 113½; Chicago and Rock Island, 114½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97½; Western Union Telegraph, 58¾.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, April 1.—Cotton dull; low middling nominally 13½c. Flour dull and market favors buyers, except for low grades; Howard street superfine, $5·75@6·12½; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·50@8; City Mills superfine, $6@7·25; do. extra, $6·75@8·25; do. family, $8·50@11; Western superfine, $5·75@6; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·25@8·50. Wheat dull and receipts light; choice and fancy white, $1·90@2; fair to prime, $1·50@1·80; prime to choice red, $1·70@1·90; fair to good, $1·47@1·60; common, $1·30@1·40; Ohio and Indiana, $1·65@1·60; Pennsylvania, $1·50@1·60. Corn firmer; white Southern, 82@84c.; yellow Southern, 81c.; mixed Western, 76@78c. Oats, 61@62c. Rye, 90c.@$1. Provisions unchanged. Whisky firm at 91½c.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The New French Revolution.

The Exodus from Paris.

The English Boat Race.

Success of Cambridge.

The Condition of Cuba.

Murders and Outrages.

FROM EUROPE.

The Boat Race on the Thames—Cambridge Wins.

LONDON, April 1.—The annual boat race between the Cambridge and Oxford crews came off this morning, resulting in the success of the Cambridge crew.

Details of the Race.

LONDON, April 1.—The great boat race for the championship of the Universites came off this forenoon on the Thames. The course was the usual one from Putney to Mortlake. Both crews were on the water promptly at the call of time, and the choice of position was won by the Oxfords, who took the Middlesex side of the river.

Both crews got a splendid start, but Cambridge took a slight lead upon the instant, and maintained it throughout the race. The tide was slack and the water lumpy.

The race was well contested from the start to the finish, but the result was never in doubt, as it was early apparent that the Cambridge men were the better crew. Cambridge took her opponent's water at Barnesbridge, and shot under the arch several lengths ahead. After passing the bridge, the Oxford started and slightly decreased the lead of the Cambridge, which quickly after passed the stake-boat three lengths ahead.

The Time of the Winning Crew

was 23 minutes 9½ seconds. The usual crowds lined the river banks and filled the bridges. Probably

Half a Million People

witnessed the race. The wildest excitement prevailed among the spectators, who were all enthusiastic supporters of one or the other of the contestants.

The city of London was completely emptied of people and vehicles.

The betting, just before the start, was 2 to 1 on the Cambridge.

The Paris Insurrection.

LONDON, April 1.—Paris despatches dated yesterday (the 31st of March) contain the following information:—The *Cri du Peuple* says a committee will leave the Hotel de Ville for Luxemburg. The members of the committee now administer the affairs of the respective arrondissements. The *Rappel* publishes a

Letter from General Sullier

complaining of the treatment he received from the Central Committeee. MM. Valigrane and Bisson are still in prison.

It is stated that the letters to the journals outside of Paris have been stopped.

The inhabitants

Continue to Leave Paris,

and many of the streets already look deserted.

The *Constitutionnel* was seized yesterday. The *Verité* says that

Rochefort Has Recovered

and is coming to Paris direct. The *Mot d'Ordre* confirms the statement. The *Mot d'Ordre* says that

Bismarck Has Consented

to a modification of Article 3 of the preliminaries of peace, and allowed the augmentation of the Paris army to 80,000 men.

LONDON, April 1.

Prince Bismarck,

in his note, asked M. Thiers to define the time in which he would accomplish the

Suppression of the Insurrection

in Paris. M. Thiers resisted the demand by an expression of hope that he would succeed in his efforts of conciliation, and by asserting the right to judge when other measures are necessary.

At the sitting of the

Commune Yesterday,

M. Le Francais was appointed President, M. Rigault Ferray, Secretary, and MM. Bergeret and Duval, Judges. The Commune proposes a limit of foreigners to membership of the Council.

The Flag of the Commune

will be that of the universal republic.

Ten Commissions

have been appointed by the Commune to take charge of affairs, as follows:—Executive, Military, Subsistence, Financial, Justice, Public Security, Works, Trade, Public Service, Foreign Affairs, and Education.

It has been decided that

Education

shall be gratuitous, compulsory, and entirely secular.

The Commune has determined to despatch representatives to the various States of Europe, and especially to Prussia, as soon as their future attitude is known.

The communication between

Paris and Versailles

is interrupted. No letters or papers passed between the two cities on Friday.

A Meeting of Merchants

was held for the purpose of demanding explanations from the Commune, whereupon the delegates thereto responded that M. Rampont, who had charge of the

General Post Office,

has fled, with all his staff and materials. The service will be reorganized speedily by the Commune.

A rumor having arisen that a body of troops, intended for an

An Attack on Paris,

had reached Neuilly and St. Cloud, all the western gates of Paris were closed, and several officers and the orderly of the 8th Battalion of National Guards were arrested.

The Complete Isolation of Paris

is momentarily expected. The journals *Francais* and *Electeur Libre* have ceased to appear in Paris.

The Commune has summoned Colonel Schalerton, who surrendered Fort Mont Valerien to the Prussians, to appear for trial, but he refused to obey.

The Prussian Indemnity.

The London *Times'* special despatch from Versailles says M. Thiers pays five hundred millions of francs to the Prussians on Friday evening, and the French Government will then be allowed to receive reinforcements from the North.

More Traitorous Troops.

A special despatch from Paris to the London *Telegraph* says the 13th Regiment of the Line, after reconnoitring the bridge at Sevres and finding it deserted; entered Paris in a body, where they were received enthusiastically, and fraternized with the National Guards.

The Fugitives from Paris

are increasing in numbers.

Dowager Queen of Sweden Ill.

STOCKHOLM, March 31.—The Queen Dowager of Sweden is ill.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 1—11·30 A. M.—Consols open at 92¾ for money, and 92⅞@93 for account. American securities quiet. United States 5-20s of 1862, 92½; of 1865, old, 92¼; of 1867, 91¼; ten-forties, 89¼. Stocks firm. Erie Railroad, 19¾; Illinois Central, 110½; Great Western, 44.

LIVERPOOL, April 1—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opens dull; uplands, 7½d.; Orleans, 7¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

ANTWERP, April 1.—Petroleum closed yesterday at 48f.

FROM CUBA.

Outrages by the Insurgents.

HAVANA, March 29.—A rumor prevails here, which is generally credited, that the volunteers in the neighborhood of San Juan Remedios have roasted a man alive, first running a stake through his body. It is said the volunteers were caught by some Spanish officers while engaged in the act. The outrage has greatly incensed the people, and many murders on both sides have resulted.

Massacre of Volunteers.

An American gentleman stopping at a hotel one day in the beginning of the week, heard of two volunteers being murdered in their beds in a single night.

Four Hundred Persons,

mostly negroes, who recently surrendered at Puerto Principe, have returned to the woods, impelled by hunger. They thought it preferable to die by Spanish bullets than from want or

Small-pox,

which is raging so fearfully. A few were seized while attempting to escape.

Secret Service.

A Spanish gunboat left on Sunday for Nassau, with two persons on board intended for spies upon an expedition expected there. One was from the United States and one from Colombia, a Spaniard, who was with the last convoy, which he conducted from Maniabon to Las Tuhas.

A Whole Family Assassinated.

A whole family, composed of old men, women, and children, who lived on a farm called Deufal, six miles from San Geronimo, are reported to have been assassinated by Spanish troops.

An Expedition

was safely landed on the southern coast, near Trinidad. A whole company of Cubans were seen by my informant, well uniformed and armed.

FROM NEW YORK.

Arrival of the Tennessee.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Arrived, United States frigate Tennessee, from San Domingo, via Charleston bar.

The inauguration of the

Statue of Professor Morse,

which was to have occurred on his eightieth birthday, April 27, has been postponed until June 8, the National Art Fountry being unable to complete it before that time.

A Forged Bond.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The local authorities yesterday took possession of a forged $2000 Richmond county bond, which had been purchased by Barton & Allen, brokers, No. 40 Broad street, for $1800. The Market Savings Bank had made an advance upon the bond, but holds that Barton & Co. purchased it of the party claiming to own it, and that the bank did not make itself responsible in any way. The document having been sent to the county seat for examination" it was proved beyond all peradventure a forgery, the first syllable of the word coupon in one case being erroneously spelled "cou." This error corresponds precisely with the error detected in the counterfeit plate in the possession of the police.

The Troy Opera House Burned.

TROY, April 1.—Griswold's Opera House, on Third street, was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning. Cause unknown. Loss, $60,000; insured, $15,000. The loss of P. W. Bishop, whose saloon was in the theatre, is $7000, uninsured. Mr. Sternberger's barber-shop was also damaged by the falling of the walls. Loss, $5000, insured.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Proceedings of the Parliament.

OTTAWA, April 1.—In the Senate the Postmaster-General announced that the rumors of misconduct on the part of the Red River troops were wholly groundless. In the Commons some discussion arose on Dr. Tupper's motion for the House to go into committee on a resolution providing for an amendment to the act respecting the fisheries by foreign vessels. Mr. Holton thought it would be injudicious to meddle with that subject, in view of the sitting of the Joint High Commission, while Dr. Tupper had said the resolutions provide another means for carrying out the present regulations, and did not propose to make the present law more stringent.

Mr. Holton said it empowered the Minister of Marine to order captured vessels to be taken into other than the nearest ports. He thought injustice might result from this.

Dr. Tupper said it was very advisable that such power should be given, as it might sometimes be neither safe nor convenient to carry vessels into the nearest harbor. The resolutions would give officers and men of police vessels a share in the prize money, whereas, under the wording of the present law, captains might claim the whole of it.

After some further discussion the resolutions were agreed to, and the bill founded on them was read for the first time.

Fire in St. John.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 1.—A fire broke out this morning in Walker's ship-chandlery store, on Ward street, and extended through to Water street, burning James Harr's and Allan Bros'. stone warehouses, together with three small liquor stores, two cooper and two block-making shops. Loss estimated at $50,000, nearly covered by insurance.

FROM THE WEST.

Billiard Match.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—A match game of billiards for the championship of Ohio, the golden cue, and a purse of $200, was played last evening in Springfield between Harry Choate, of Springfield, and Anthony Haning, of Cincinnati. Haning proved the champion on the 28th inning, after three hours and a half contest. Haning's average was 32 10-31, and Choate's 29 ½.

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

The Darien Canal.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The latest reports from the Isthmus of Darien represent a newly-discovered route for the canal, only 22 miles long, and that the deepest cutting necessary will be not more than 150 feet, and perhaps only 75 or 100 feet.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The Ku-Klux Debate.

The San Domingo Report.

Later from Europe.

The Disaffection of Troops.

The Report Denied.

French Military Elections

The University Boat Race.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Reported Disaffection of Troops.

LONDON, April 1.—A Versailles despatch of to-day pronounces as utterly false the report that the 13th Regiment of the line has entered Paris and fraternized with the National Guard.

A despatch from Paris says the Sub-Central Committee has ordered

New Elections for Military Officers,

at the same time reminding the National Guards that they have the right to remove all officers in whom they have lost confidence.

The Commune has seized all the offices for the collection of taxes.

M. Delescluze has demanded that the

Sittings of the Commune

be made public. The proposition is approved by the *Rappel* and other journals.

The Red Flag

is hoisted on the Tuileries and Louvre.

Telegraphic Communication

has been established between the Ministry, the Mairies, and the public buildings generally.

Italian Diplomats.

A despatch from Florence dated March 31 says that Viscount Harcourt has been appointed French Ambassador to Rome, and Count Praslin Choiseul comes to Florence in a similar capacity.

The English Boat Race.

LONDON, April 1.—There are the usual discrepancies as to time and distance by which the Cambridge won the race to-day. Some parties say the distance was only one length and the time five seconds.

Afternoon Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, April 1—2·30 P. M.—Cotton closed easier; uplands, 7¼@7¼d.; Orleans, 7¼@7¼d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 2000 bales for export and speculation.

Ship News.

LONDON, April 1.—The steamship City of Dublin, from New York on March 21st, touched at Queenstown last night.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 1—1·30 P. M.—Consols closed 92¾ for money and 92¾@92¾ for account. American securities quiet and steady. U. S. bonds of 1862, 92¾; of 1865, old, 92¼; of 1867, 91¼; ten-forties, 89¾; Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 110¼; Great Western, 43¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 1.—Linseed oil, £33 10s. @ £34.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Delaware's Blue Blood.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Senator Bayard was on the floor of the House yesterday making arrangements to give copies of his late Ku-klux speech to members. He took particular pains to provide, however, that no colored member should receive a copy. This fact being brought to Mr. Elliott's attention, the colored member from North Carolina, the latter gave orders that among the first to be supplied with a copy of his forthcoming speech on Shellabarger's bill should be this same Senator from Delaware. This is good punishment for Bayard.

The House is in session to-day for

Debate on the Ku-klux Bill,

but the attendance is small. Last night, when the House adjourned, there were only two members present. The interest in the debate seems to have expired.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will take up

The Case of Senator Vance

at the next meeting. It is said the committee stands 6 to 2 in favor of giving the seat to Abbott.

The San Domingo Report

would have been sent to Congress to-day had the Senate been in session. It will be submitted on Monday, accompanied by a brief message from the President, simply calling attention to it. The administration Senators are in favor of

Postponing Action

on San Domingo until next session. There are some who propose to have action on it now, and among these are Messrs. Sumner, Schurz, Wilson, Logan, and Trumbull. They say they want to dispose of it at once.

A Colored Page in the House.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—There are twenty pages employed in the House of Representatives, their appointment being made by the Doorkeeper at the instance respectively of the Republican delegations from the States, according to the custom established by members. To-day, on the recommendation of Messrs. Porter, Platt, and Stowall, of Virginia, the white page from that State was superseded by the appointment of a colored youth from Virginia. This is the first time a colored youth has been appointed a page in the House.

FROM NEW YORK.

Bond Robbery.

UTICA, N. Y., April 1.—A package containing $2160 in gold coupons, due April 1, of the Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western, and Danville, Urbana, Bloomington, and Pekin Railroad bonds, was stolen yesterday while in transit from Herkimer county. They were payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and at Turner Brothers', of New York city.

Lawyer Convicted of Extortion.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Stephen H Rownan, of the New York bar, was convicted to-day in the Court of Special Sessions of extorting twenty-five dollars from Thos as Pindar, a seaman, on threat of having him arrested and sent to the Penitentiary for six months, and fined fifty dollars.

Specie Shipments.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Specie shipments, $245,000, including $92,000 in gold.

New York Bank Statement.

Loans decreased	$81,203
Specie decreased	1,641,315
Legal-tenders decreased	1,922,865
Deposits decreased	3,635,207
Circulation decreased	7,609

FROM THE WEST.

Heavy Mercantile Failure.

MILWAUKEE, April 1.—L. M. Bigelow & Co., wholesale grocers, have failed. Liabilities said to be heavy and assets light.

FOURTH EDITION

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Affairs at the Capital.

Reduction of the Debt.

Eleven Millions in March.

Currency and Treasury Statement.

Mr. Cameron President-making

Blaine Said to be his Choice.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 1.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Reduction of the Public Debt

during the month of March was $11,011,260·55.

The Government Expenditures

by warrant during March, exclusive of the public debt, were as follows:—

War, $3,656,760·29; Navy, $1,556,409·69; Indians and Pensions, $2,515,280·79; Civil and miscellaneous, $5,559,870·76. Total, $13,287,821·23.

Secretary Belknap will Leave

Washington on Monday to attend the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee on April 6 and 7, at Cincinnati, and will be absent until Saturday.

Fractional Currency

received from the printer for the week ending to-day, $631,500; shipments to Assistant Treasurers, banks, etc., $5,366,676 in notes and $477,644 in currency.

Treasurer Spinner holds as security for

National Bank Circulation,

$354,625,350, and for deposits of public moneys, $15,738,500: national bank circulation outstanding at this date, $313,312,531; national gold bank circulation issued to date, $287,500,000.

Blaine for President.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—It has leaked out that General Cameron is heading a movement to put Speaker Blaine forward as the Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1872. The plan is to get Pennsylvania pledged for Blaine, and to start him out with the united vote of New England and Pennsylvania at his back. Grant has been informed of it, and he begins to suspect Cameron's protestations of friendship towards him.

Mr. Cameron, when accused, stoutly denies it; but there are several prominent members of Congress who assert that he has on more than one occasion mentioned it to them. Mr. Blaine being a native of Pennsylvania and favorable to protection, Mr. Cameron thinks he will be the most available candidate.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-SECOND TERM—FIRST SESSION.

House.

The bill to enforce the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution being under consideration, Mr. Waddell, of North Carolina, said the bill was ostensibly to have effect in all the States, but its real intention was to limit its operation to what are called the insurrectionary States. He did not deny that crimes had been committed by disguised men in a small portion of the State. The testimony showed this.

He believed that crimes were committed in North Carolina as in other States. The only difference was that while in that State the offenders were disguised, in other States the criminals wore no disguises, and operated in open day. But while he admitted that crimes were committed in North Carolina, and that the perpetrators escaped detection, he most emphatically denied that the property and lives of loyal men, which often meant loyal thieves, are unsafe.

The great mass of the people of North Carolina are as loyal, peaceable, and law-abiding as those of any State, not excepting the land that is blessed with the nativity and citizenship of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler). After showing the manner in which the people had been treated under Republican rule, he said that whatever else might be said of soldiers who took part in the war, no one could call them cowardly and skulking assassins without rendering himself ridiculous.

Not one of those gallant soldiers would disgrace himself and cover with infamy his comrades. They were true to their honor and their plighted faith. He asked whether the prosperity of the Southern people was not paralleled in the history of the world, considering all their misfortunes? The cotton crop last year was the largest ever raised, and other industries have kept pace with it.

These things disprove the truth of the assertions made here as to the poverty of the South. He served notice on the Republicans that when they accomplished their purposes and destroyed the institutions of the country by a violation of the Constitution, simply to carry elections and keep the present party in power, they could not pile on the heads of their opponents this vast load of evil.

Mr. Shober, of North Carolina, said that this bill violated the plainest principles of the Constitution. It was of such a character that it would increase discord rather than have a peaceful effect, and would fail to remedy the evils of which complaints were made. The people were to be despoiled of their political rights by force.

The people were as peaceable and as law abiding as in any other State. The trouble in six or eight counties was not because of hostility to negro suffrage or the reconstruction acts. The true solution was the supposed necessity of an organization to protect life and property, which were menaced by hostile organizations, and because there was no protection by a weak and impotent State government. The Ku-klux were never heard of until after the organization of the Union Leagues, the members of which were bound by rigid oaths for political purposes, setting up not an equality but a superiority to white men, and encouraged by the suggestions of base white adventurers, organized bands of negroes who roamed in some portions of the State committing murder, robbery, and arson. That disorganization existed throughout North Carolina was simply false. The feeling between whites and blacks was daily becoming better. There was no demand for interference in this matter, but leave the influences now at work to their free exercise, and their potent charms will pacify and quiet all classes of the Southern people. Do not by legislation irritate the people, but address to them the words of peace and charity. Give them amnesty, and you will do more to put away trouble than by any other measure.

Mr. Hawley, of Illinois, said that one of the gentlemen who spoke to-day eulogized the Rebel soldiers, and urged that it was not safe to legislate in the present condition of affairs, and the other gentleman endeavored to convince the House that the state of things which many of the Republicans believed existed in the South had in fact no existence, and called upon them to grant general amnesty.

Mr. Hawley, while listening to these remarks, was disposed to ask. Have we a Government and Constitution at all? He then maintained that there was sufficient power to protect citizens in all parts of the republic, and called attention to the laws passed from the earliest day of our history to show that the power had been constantly exercised.

Among other things he said that the act of 1792 authorized President Washington to call out the militia to suppress armed combinations, and to execute the laws. This power was enlarged so that he might also employ the army and navy for such purposes. President Lincoln in April, 1861, called out 75,000 men, claiming the power to do so under the act of 1795. The discretion in the law was left to the President.

Now, as at the commencement of the late Rebellion, it was said there was no authority to pass such a bill as that under consideration, and that if laws were passed to protect the people everywhere, the Constitution would be overturned, and ruin and anarchy would be brought on the Government and country that they so much loved.

If Congress could not pass laws to protect him in all the rights, privileges, and immunities guaranteed by the Constitution, how was he to be protected? Unless Congress could pass such laws the Constitution was of no value whatever. The General Government was supreme over and above all, and the Constitution conferred all authority upon Congress to execute the laws and enforce the guarantees contained in that instrument, without any power standing in the way of their enforcement.

Mr. Lewis, of Kentucky, said this bill was of unusual harshness, and aimed not only at his own State but the Southern States, and was inimical to our free institutions. If this bill should be passed at all, it would be at Executive dictation for party purposes and not for the country. It created a consolidated despotism and obliterated State lines. It was a persevering and studied attack on every form of government. He did not wish to deny that disorder existed in some parts of the South, but he wanted the offenders to be punished according to the forms and provisions of law.

The evils existing were attributable to corrupt and unwise legislation by unprincipled white men and ignorant negroes, the respectable Southerners being precluded from the management of affairs. Never had a conquered people more nobly yielded to the fate of war than had the South, and more promptly submitted to legal authority.

—The only prisoners in the jail of Johnson county, Ind., are two men, who claim to be preachers. One is there for horse-stealing and the other for burglary.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

ENLARGING THE ARMY IN ORDER TO RENOMINATE GRANT.

From the N. Y. Sun.

While a good many people will be ready to assert that General Butler is neither a wise statesman nor a cautious politician, few will deny that he carries a clear head on his shoulders, and usually speaks his mind with freedom. He therefore distinctly sees what General Grant is after in the Ku-klux bill which he is urging upon Congress, and what is necessary to give effect to its provisions; and, if we are to credit the *Tribune*, General Butler is prepared to make an effort to so amend the measure as to afford the President ample means for exercising the tremendous power which this unprecedented bill confers upon him.

According to the *Tribune*, General Butler thinks "that such portion of the regular army as could be spared from duty in the Indian country would be too small to be of much service in enforcing the provisions of the bill." In this opinion Butler is certainly correct. If we are to have an armed force in every county and considerable town in the South where some carpet-bagger or nervous negro can be found to report to General Grant that there now exists or is likely to occur a breach of the peace, then our present army is not half large enough. If, whenever an assault and battery breaks out in that section of the Union between a white man and a colored man, with a show of pistols on either side; or wherever there is a small row in a liquor saloon in which a carpet-bagger gets the worst of it; or a set of thieves, disguised in long white robe, gets up a midnight raid to steal horses and frighten the colored element; we say if all portions of the South where such scenes occur are to be put under martial law, and the President is, according to this bill, to employ the land and naval forces to execute his decrees, and arrest and bring to prison and to trial all those whom he wishes to get out of the way, then it is undeniable that those forces, and especially the army, must be very largely increased.

Apparently believing that General Grant is right in declaring that a new rebellion has broken out at the South, General Butler is for putting into immediate operation the martial machinery whereby we crushed the old rebellion, by so amending the pending bill as to authorize General Grant "to call out and organize such number of the volunteers who served in the late war as he may deem necessary for such purpose, according to the provisions of the act of July 22, 1861." If this is really the intention of General Butler, then he is apparently bent upon supporting General Grant in his purpose, under the pretext of putting down a rebellion which exists only in his proclamation, to get control of the Southern States so that he may compel the Republican party therein to send delegates to the National Convention who are in favor of his renomination to the Presidency.

So much for the intents of Grant and Butler. That this Ku-klux legislation will finish Grant no one can see more plainly than Butler. How much Butler would mourn over such a result is not so clear; and whether he would prove nimble enough to avoid the recoil of the gun which he helped to load, must remain an unsolved problem until the killed and wounded are picked up.

But is the country ready to enter upon this "dance of blood?" And how will Mr. Boutwell's funding scheme prosper with the necessity of raising and maintaining an addition to the army of twenty thousand new troops?

THE INQUIRY INTO THE COAL TROUBLES.

From the N. Y. World.

The Committee of the Judiciary of the State Senate of Pennsylvania, who were charged with the duty of inquiring into the causes of the trouble in the anthracite coal regions, have made a preliminary report, concerning which we are only informed that it closes with a recommendation that an immediate trial should be given to the system of arbitration as practised in several of the industrial regions of England. As it is reasonable to suppose that any other important recommendation or information contained in the report would likewise have been telegraphed to us, if there had been any such, it is safe to assume that this recommendation is the sum and substance of the report, as the result of several weeks of laborious, tedious, and costly inquiry. We are not surprised. Even if the subject had been less complicated, even had there been no gigantic interests involved, offering every inducement to make matters still more complicated and less intelligible, we should not have expected much information from this Judiciary Committee. Considering the extreme difficulties of the case, we have even good reason to be thankful that the committee recognizes the necessity of arbitration, acknowledges that there may be rights on both sides, and admits apparently that the companies are not quite immaculate. So far the report is apparently a gain to the friends of right and a defeat to the friends of might. But it is somewhat remarkable that on the chief question arising out of this inquiry no opinion whatever is expressed by the committee. The practical question before the committee was this:—Has a railroad corporation, chartered by the State, built under a law which gives it the right of way, and which practically (whatever it may do theoretically) constitutes it a legalized monopoly—has such a corporation the right to demand whatever rates of fare and freight it chooses for the people and merchandise that must be conveyed over its road or else be deprived of the citizen's most sacred right of free locomotion? This is the question now before the people of the United States, not with regard to the coal railroads only, but with regard to all our railroads. It is a question which demands an answer, and which must speedily be answered, if we do not intend to deliver ourselves up, body, soul, and purse, to these merciless, unscrupulous, and irresponsible tyrants, who are now dividing the country between them like so many conquering chiefs, each claiming his right to a certain section of territory, in which no rival chieftain must interfere.

If the law gives the Reading Railroad Company the right to charge exorbitant and extortionate rates of fare for the conveyance of property which has absolutely no other outlet save the Reading Railroad; if the law gives the Reading Railroad Company the right to carry freight when it pleases and to refuse when it pleases, to carry for whom it pleases and to refuse for whom it pleases, then it is high time that the law were altered and such a dangerous right withdrawn from a corporation that has shown itself so unfit to be trusted with it. If the law gives them that right, it is high time that the law should take it away from them. If the law does not give them the right, how is it that they dare assume it? It is on this point that the investigation of the Judiciary Committee was expected to throw some light. But it seems to be the point which the committee most scrupulously avoided. In fact the course of the committee thoughout has been directed to screening the railroad companies instead of investigating them. Colonel Gowen, President of the Reading Railroad Company, one of the chief offenders, has virtually been permitted to conduct the investigation, to cross-examine the witnesses, and, probably, to write the report. How well suited this gentleman is for carrying on an impartial investigation is apparent from the fact that he was the chief originator of the similar attempt last year to fleece the public by a concerted advance in freights. The attempt would have been successful then but for the refusal of the Baltimore and Ohio Company to join the conspiracy. Although at that time the Reading Company was charging on coal nearly double the freight rates per mile charged by the Baltimore Road, this self-same Colonel Gowen, representing, it is believed, the entire ring of carrying companies, is reported to have approached President Garrett, of the Baltimore Road, with an urgent proposition to raise his freight charges another dollar a ton, so that they might all charge the consumers this extra dollar, and to have pointed out to President Garrett how many hundred thousand dollars a year the Baltimore Road would make, and that they might just as well have it as not. The Baltimore and Ohio Road—it should be remembered to its credit, whatever its motives may have been—refused, and the plot failed. Yet the man who is openly charged with such a cool attempt to levy on the public, who has publicly stated that he would put up his tolls two dollars a ton higher, if necessary, to put a stop to all mining, while hundreds of thousands of poor people were actually freezing from the dearth of coal—the man who in face of these facts asserts that the only reason of the advance in rates is the inability of the road to carry a small tonnage as cheaply as a large tonnage, has been practically charged with the management of an inquiry into the cause of the present troubles in the coal regions!

It is well to understand in advance the kind of justice to be expected from a committee acting under such influences; to know what faith to attach to the result of their inquiries. But it will not do to discard the matter lightly. While the railroads have made great efforts to influence the committee, and have been successful, it must not be forgotten that the working miners and those who have the public interest at heart have likewise made strenuous efforts to lay their case before them, and that the report of the committee partakes of the nature of a judicial decision. However much we may doubt the impartiality of the judge, however strongly we may be convinced of his unjust leaning towards one of the parties, it will not do to forget that his decision is for the time being the law of the land. And this decision virtually endorses the action of the railroad companies; it decides by its silence that the companies have not made themselves amenable to any law of the Commonwealth; that the citizens of Pennsylvania are dependent upon the mercy, the charity, the good-nature of the Reading Railroad Company; that the latter has the right to run trains when it pleases, and to stop running them, to carry freight and passengers, or not, as it pleases, to charge what it pleases, and to do or leave undone what it pleases, without any one having the right to interfere.

The decision is practically this:—The railroad companies have done no wrong; if there is wrong, it must be on the part of the miners; still we advise that the dispute be submitted to arbitration. The committee does not say what shall be done if the arbitrators cannot agree, nor what if one or the other party refuse to submit to arbitration or refuse to adhere to the award. Unsatisfactory as is this conclusion, we may indulge in the hope that it will strengthen the prevailing disposition to submit the whole question to the decision of unprejudiced persons, and that the result will be a speedy resumption of work at the mines, with ample opportunity to discuss the question quietly during the summer, so as to guard against a recurrence of the troubles next winter.

FLESH AND BLOOD FOR SALE IN CONNECTICUT.

From the N. Y. Times.

It appears that the Democrats are determined to get Connecticut—if they can. On Wednesday night last the following despatch from Governor English was sent by telegraph to Boss Tweed. We commend it to the attention of all our readers:—

"Do not disappoint us. Nothing could be more disastrous."

This piteous appeal means, being translated, "The money has not come yet, and we are stuck fast for want of it. If you don't send it on pretty soon the game will be all over." The programme which we explained weeks ago is to be carried out. Every State in which an election takes place, and in which there is the faintest hope for the Democrats, will be flooded with money from Tammany. That is why Tweed and his friends want the new Tax Levy bill. That, also, is why renegade Republicans like Nathaniel Sands want them to succeed in getting it. People who think that the Tweed rascals are only local nuisances will soon find out their mistake. The same set of men will have their clutches on the throat of the National Government, unless the people wake up in time to prevent it.

This despatch of Governor English to "Boss" Tweed can mean only one thing. It is a fact that it was sent, and an idiot could comprehend its purpose. The Tammany repeaters and the Tammany plunder are to be let loose on Connecticut. If any man in Connecticut takes sufficient interest in the future of his country—for something more than the State is involved—to wish to bring about an era of political reform and purity, now is his time to shew it. Bribery and corruption in their worst form threaten to sweep everything before them. The vile hordes of Tammany will bring every State they can control into the condition of New York—where the Governor is notoriously allied with railroad swindlers. What are the querulous complainings of Senators Sumner and Schurz compared with such issues as these? Are the people prepared to hand over the country to the most depraved political faction ever seen on the face of the earth because Senator Sumner has a "grievance" to redress and Senator Schurz a "spite" to wipe out? What have the Republicans in Connecticut to do with such paltry questions, in the face of the tremendous perils to which the country will be exposed the moment Tammany and its venal hirelings come into power?

It is necessary that the State of Connecticut should go Democratic, in order that there may be some prospect for the success of the Democratic plans in 1872. Consequently money is to be used without stint, both to secure the election of the Democratic State ticket and a majority of the Congressional legislation. In plain words, Hoffman and the knaves who are behind him with the money-bags have resolved to "buy Connecticut." The Fourth Congressional district (Barnum's) is regarded as almost hopelessly Democratic, and Barnum is said to be using money freely. In the Second district Mr. Kellogg was elected over Babcock in 1869 by 424 majority. This was owing to dissatisfaction in the Democratic ranks. This dissatisfaction Governor English, with the aid of Tammany's money, has been endeavoring to heal, and has met with partial success; and although Mr. Kellogg will secure some Democratic votes, the contest will be a close one. The First district—Strong's—is to be contested by every means known to the "Ring." In 1868, Mr. Strong had over Dixon, the Democratic candidate, 736 majority. This year a new man, Alfred E. Goodrich, has been placed in nomination. Goodrich is personally popular, and Tammany hopes to buy him in.

All this, however, will be impossible if the Republicans of the district do their duty and get out the full vote. This district should, if well worked, under the most adverse circumstances, give at least four hundred Republican majority. Governor English has done his best to sell the State of Connecticut to the Tammany Ring, but will the people indorse the transaction? Can Governor English deliver the article for which the money has been paid down in advance? We long ago warned the people of other States that the tactics which have been found so successful here would shortly be put in force whenever new Democratic organizations were formed. We hope Connecticut will not be the first to succumb to the huge bribing power which has been set up among us. Every man ought now to fight against corruption—not cast his vote in favor of it. The opportunity before the Republicans of Connecticut is a great one. Why should they play into the hands of the Tammany gang to suit the prejudices of discontented Republican Senators? Personal differences may safely be allowed to settle themselves, but for any State to assist the insidious designs of the Tweed faction at a crisis like the present is the very extremity of blindness and folly. We earnestly hope that our Republican friends in Connecticut will turn out to a man on Monday. It is not a question of supporting any one individual, but of striking a blow at an organization which has already inflicted incalculable injury on public morals and degraded every channel of political life. Republicans in Connecticut ought to show the Tammany gang that they cannot go into other States and buy up men as they would buy and sell cattle in the market. There never was a greater danger before the country than that which this huge system of corruption, everywhere growing up, threatens to bring upon us. We ask the Republicans of Connecticut to strike the first blow at it. Their example will be followed in every part of the Union, and redound to their own everlasting honor.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusiv sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.

"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

WINDOW BLINDS, ETC.

WINDOW BLINDS,

Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices,

HOLLAND SHADES,

PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints.

BLINDS painted and trimmed
STORE SHADES made and lettered.
Picture Cord, Tassels, Etc, Repairing promptly attended to.

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HARDWARE, ETC.

CUMBERLAND NAILS

$4'40 Per Keg.

These Nails are known to be the best in the market

All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.

Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.
Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Salid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great

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JOSEPH H CAMPION (late Moore & Campion), WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD B. CAMPION.

SMITH & CAMPION,

Manufacturers of
FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,
No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,
Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 2 15

COAL.

R. P. OWEN & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
FILBERT STREET WHARF,
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SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

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Just received, a Large Assortment of the Latest Styles COPYING PRESSES.

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GREATLY IMPROVED PUMP,
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Jacks on hire, from 4 to 100 tons.
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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—ESTATE OF WILLIAM HARPER, deceased.—Thomas & Sons' Auctioneers. On Tuesday, April 18, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Valuable Business Location, three story brick dwelling, with side yard, No. 921 Passyunk avenue, corner of Marriott street, two fronts, 45½ feet front. All that modern and substantially built three-story brick messuage, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate at the northeast corner of Passyunk avenue and Marriott street; the lot containing in front on Passyunk avenue 45 feet 8 inches, and extending in depth along Marriott street 112 feet ¼ of an inch, and on the other line 93 feet 6¾ inches. The house is 22 feet 9 inches front on Passyunk avenue; built of first quality materials and workmanship, with handsome side garden, filled with choice fruit trees, grape vines, and flowers. Corner lot 22 feet 11 inches, fronting on Passyunk avenue, and extending along Marriott street 112 feet ¼ of an inch; all in complete order in every particular. Also, one-half of the party wall of the house on Marriott street, adjoining the end of the lot. Also, the north party wall of the house, which is about 90 feet long and three stories high. May be examined any day previous to the sale. See plan. Clear of all incumbrance.

No. 2. Well-secured Ground Rent, $600 a year. All that well-secured ground rent of $600 a year, payable January and July, issuing out of all that lot of ground situate at the northeast corner of Bainbridge and Guilford streets; secured by a public school-house, and payable by the city when it is due, by a resolution of Councils passed that all warrants for ground-rents to be paid when due without delay. Lot 54 feet on Bainbridge street, by 60 feet on Guilford street.

No. 3. Eight Building Lots, Pavonia, N. J. All those 8 building lots, each 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, situate on the Pavonia Land Association's land, north of Camden, State of New Jersey. Plan can be seen at the auction store and on the day of sale. See plan.

No. 4. Stocks.

1 share Pavonia Land Association.
5 shares Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.
Pew No. 52, centre aisle of Sixth Presbyterian Church.
20 shares Union Mining Company of the State of Nevada.
400 shares Honey Comb Petroleum Company.
100 shares Sugar Dale Oil Company.
100 shares Oil Basin Petroleum Company.
$2000 interest in the Dallas Oil Company.
Lot No. 203, section (O) in the Philadelphia Cemetery.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 18 al 15 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Desirable Country Mansion, with Stable and Coach-house, Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey, on the line of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, 12 miles above Camden, and two minutes' walk from Station and five from Steamboat Landing. On Tuesday, April 18, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, a modern double 2½-story brick rough-cast mansion, situate at the northeast corner of Lafayette avenue and Kossuth street, Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey; the lot containing 90 feet in front on Lafayette avenue, and extending in depth along Kossuth street 371 feet ½ of an inch. At the depth of 151 feet it widens to 100 feet, and continues in depth of that width. Excellent gunning and fishing near at hand; fine roads and driving in the vicinity; 11 trains to and from the city daily pass the premises. Photograph can be seen at the auction rooms, and for a plan of the house and further particulars, inquire of Edward A Heintz, No. 432 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Immediate possession. Will be shown by Mr. Bear, on the premises. Terms—One-half of the purchase money can remain.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 11 25 a 1 8 15 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Small farm, 10 acres, Hammonton, Atlantic county, New Jersey, 1½ miles from the railroad depot at Hammonton, On Tuesday, April 4, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that tract of land, with the one-story frame dwelling thereon erected, situate in the town of Hammonton, Atlantic county, New Jersey, bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a point in the middle of Plymouth road and the line of the Heterson estate, and runs thence (1) by the centre of Plymouth road aforesaid 75 deg., east 13·18 chains to land of Morris J. Jennes; thence (2) north 15 deg., east 15·20 chains to a point in the line of the Peterson estate aforesaid; thence (3) by the line of said property 20·40 chains to the place of beginning; containing 10 acres of land. Has abundance of fruit trees and small fruits; also a large amount of wood included in the sale. The property belongs to John Berry. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 18 s 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 707 Corinthian avenue. On Tuesday, April 4, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate No. 707 Corinthian avenue, No. 707; containing in front on Corinthian avenue 18 feet, and extending in depth on the south line 110 feet 11¾ inches to Capitol street, and on the north line 111 feet 4¾ inches. The house has the gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, furnace, cooking-range, etc. Terms—$4850 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 25 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Large and valuable Building known as the Humane Hose House, No. 227 Wood street. On Tuesday, April 4, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that four-story press-brick front building, situate on the north side of Wood street, east of Third street, No. 227; containing in front on Wood street 15 feet, and extending in depth 50 feet. The building is well and substantially built, been occupied by the Humane Hose Company; is also valuable for manufacturing purposes. Gas fixtures are included in the sale free of charge. Immediate possession. Clear of all incumbrance.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
3 25 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Two-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1625 Burton street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, and below South street. On Tuesday, April 4th, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the north side of Burton street, No. 1625; the lot containing in front on Burton street 13 feet, and extending in depth 52 feet; contains 5 rooms. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $58·80. Immediate possession. Keys at No. 1721 South street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 25 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Four-story Brick Dwelling, No. 106 Union street, west of Front street. On Tuesday, April 4, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that four-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the south side of Union street, west of Front street, No. 106, containing in front on Union street, 14 feet 11 inches, and extending in depth 71 feet, including an alley 2 feet 8 inches wide, now open. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
3 25s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE ON THE PREMISES—Estate of WILLIAM SNYDER, Deceased.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Three desirable frame Cottages, Stable, and Shop, and Cottage Lots, Green Street and Goodman street, Rising Sun, Twenty-fifth ward. On THURSDAY, April 13, 1871, at 1 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, on the premises. Full particulars at the Auction Rooms. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
9 10 18 25 ap1 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,

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In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.

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Dealer in Fine Groceries,

Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

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STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.

CABIN RATES, CURRENCY.
$75 and $65. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, $130. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.

STEERAGE RATES, CURRENCY.
Outward, $28. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates. Persons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these steerage rates are $2 cheaper than several other lines.

Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.

Apply to WALLER & CO., Agents,
No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brussels, Saturday, March 18, at 2 P. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 21 at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, March 28, at 8 A. M
City of Washington, Saturday, April 1, at 2 P. M. and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	85
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.

No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.

FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.

State-room accommodations for passengers.

WM. P. CLYDE, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.—PHILADELPHIA and CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.

The first-class Steamship VIRGINIA, Captain Hunter, will sail on Thursday, April 6, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.

WM. A. COURTNEY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN and Washington, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.

Freights received daily.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., AGENTS

For all the above lines,
No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, where further information may be obtained.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 92 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
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Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $26.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, April 4, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, March 31.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, April 1, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, April 1.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, April 8, at 12 M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Sunday, April 16.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

WHITE STAR LINE

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

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Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

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Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

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FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING

ANNUITIES.

Office No. 304 WALNUT Street,

INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1812.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.

And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

CHARLES DUTILH, President.
WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Dutilh,	Joshua B. Lippincott,
Henry J. Williams,	Charles H. Hutchinson,
William S. Vaux,	Lindley Smyth,
John R. Wucherer,	George A. Wood,
Adolph E. Borie,	Anthony J. Antelo,
Alexander Biddle,	Charles S. Lewis,

Henry L

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT *Frou-Frou* will be performed this afternoon. Miss Fanny Davenport will conclude her engagement this evening by appearing as "Lady Gay Spanker" in *London Assurance.*

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this afternoon and evening as "May Wylderose" in Falconer's drama of *Heartsease.*

AT THE WALNUT the pantomime of *The Three Hunchbacks* will be represented this afternoon and evening.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Theodore Thomas' Orchestra will perform this afternoon and evening for the last times.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the spectacle of *Cherry and Fair Star* will be performed this afternoon and evening.

AT THE AMERICAN there will be a family matinee this afternoon and a miscellaneous performance this evening.

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No 1, will give a grand concert at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, April 13.

MADAME PAREPA-ROSA.—The London *Musical World* of March 18 contains the prospectus of Mr. Gye for a season of Royal Italian opera of forty performances at Covent Garden, to commence March 28. The most interesting portion of this prospectus for American readers is the announcement that Madame Parepa-Rosa has been engaged as one of the leading prima donnas, with Madame Adelina Patti, Madame Pauline Lucca, Mad'lle Sessi, and Madame Miolan-Carvalho, and that she will appear in such parts as "Donna Anna," in *Don Giovanni;* "Agatha," in *Der Freischutz;* and "Gertrude," in *Hamlet.* The reappearance of Madame Rosa in Italian opera before the London public is spoken of in terms of congratulation by the *Musical World,* as her great American reputation has excited much interest in her. This London Italian opera season will not interfere with Madame Rosa's prospective return to this country in the fall with a number of new singers for the English troupe of which she will be directress next season.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(For Additional City News See Outside Pages.)

MARCH WEATHER.

The Warmest March on Record in the City—The Details of the Temperature for the Month, and Comparisons with the Past.

The period of phenomenal weather is not yet at an end, the record of the temperature of the month of March at the Pennsylvania Hospital showing it to have been the mildest on record in this vicinity since 1790. In the following table are given the maximum and minimum standing of the thermometer at the Hospital on each day of the month, and the standing at 9 o'clock in the morning:—

	Max. (deg.)	Min. (deg.)	9 A. M. (deg.)	Remarks.
1	55	40	45·5	Clear.
2	62	39	45	Clear.
3	66	51	56·5	Slight rain and cloudy all day.
4	43	41·5	43	Cloudy, sprinkle of rain and snow.
5	50·5	35·5	39	Clear.
6	50·5	41	42	Cloudy at intervals.
7	50	38	40	Clear.
8	50·5	36	42	Heavy clouded; drizzling rain in afternoon.
9	70	47	52	Cloudy.
10	61·5	52	53·5	Heavy rain during night; cleared about 11 A. M.,
11	66	46·5	50	Slighly cloudy.
12	64	54	64	Cloudy; light rain.
13	55	39·5	41	Clear.
14	50	39	40	Clear; sprinkle in evening.
15	58·5	43·5	51	Cloudy.
16	52	43	45	Cloudy.
17	73	44	51·5	Cloudy.
18	54	48·5	47	Rain all morning; evening clear.
19	61	42·5	49	Clear.
20	56	43	36·5	Morning clear; rain in evening.
21	50	43·5	45	Heavy rain during night; cloudy.
22	57	42	45	Clear.
23	65	45	48·5	Clear; afternoon cloudy; evening clear.
24	50	40	40	Clear.
25	50	36	45·5	Clear.
26	48	36·5	46·5	Cloudy; steady rain in afternoon and evening.
27	46·5	38	41	Cloudy.
28	46	37	42·5	Clear.
29	51	34	39	Clear.
30	49	41	43	Drizzling rain until 3 P. M.
31	59·5	41·5	48	Clear; cloudy evening.
	55·5	41·9	45·56	being the averages of the month.

This gives a mean temperature for the month of 48·7 deg., the average of the means for the month for the past eighty-two years being 39·2 deg., and for the past forty-seven years, 41·34 deg. This is the highest mean temperature for March on record, the nearest approach to it having been in 1859, when the mean for March was 48·30 deg. In the following table are given the mean, maximum, and minimum temperatures of March for the past twenty-one years, with the range of the month in each year:—

Year.	Mean. (deg.)	Max. (deg.)	Min. (deg.)	Range (deg.)
1871	48·7	73	34	39
1870	37·83	62	24	38
1869	39·47	64·5	14·5	53
1868	41·12	76·5	5	71·5
1867	38	61	21	40
1866	40·65	72	18	54
1865	47·94	73·5	25	48·5
1864	40·53	58	22	36
1863	37·26	67	17	50
1862	40·25	56·5	25	31·5
1861	42·18	74·5	15·5	59
1860	46·19	75	27	48
1859	48·30	68	21	47
1858	39·83	69	8·5	60·5
1857	35·29	65	10	55
1856	32·85	48	5	43
1855	39·02	67	17	50
1854	43	78	21	57
1853	43·06	68	18	50
1852	40·75	72	21	51
1851	43·5	74	28	46

In the following table is presented a comparison between the mean temperatures of March for 1871 and 1870, and the three years approaching the nearest to the high mean of the month just closed, as well as the average of the maximum, minimum, and 9 A. M. temperature:—

Average of

March.	Mean.		Max.		Min.		9 A. M.	
1871	48·7	deg.	55·5	deg.	41·9	deg.	45·56	deg.
1870	37·83	"	43·64	"	22·11	"	36·8	"
1865	47·94	"	54·88	"	41·	"	45·74	"
1860	45·19	"	53·87	"	36·51	"	43·38	"
1859	48·30	"	59·22	"	40·38	"	46·9	"

It will be observed that the highest point indicated during the month just closed—73 deg., on the 17th—has been frequently equalled and excelled during the past twenty-one years; but the lowest point marked—34 deg., on the 29th—is quite unparalleled, the thermometer having descended below the freezing point in each of the previous years included in the table.

The lowest mean temperature recorded for March was 30 deg. in 1843, a point approached only in 1856 during the period included in the details given above.

The rain-fall of the month measured 5·91 inches, that of March, 1870, having been 4·06 inches; March, 1869, 5·3 inches; and March, 1868, 3·36 inches; while the mean rainfall of the month for the past thirty-four years has been 3·92 inches.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENT.

Permits Issued by the Building Inspectors For the Last Month.

During the month of March the Building Inspectors have issued permits for the erection of the following-described properties:—

Dwellings.—One two-story, 20 by 42, Green Lane, Manayunk; one three-story, 16 by 32, at Naudain and Eighteenth streets; one two-story, 16 by 27, Fitzwater and Twenty-first streets; one two-story, three-stories, 18 by 30, on Green lane, near Cresson street, Manayunk; one three-story, 16 by 20, Cresson street, near Cedar, Manayunk; one three-story, 18 by 52, on Sixth street, above Dickerson; one three-story, 16 by 66, on Twenty-third street, below Pine; two stores and dwellings, at No. 612 Washington avenue, three stories, 16½ by 40; twenty-one three-storied dwellings, 15 by 28, at Alexander avenue and Wharton street; six two-storied, 16 by 34, at Ninth and McKean streets; one, Girard avenue and Palmer street, two-story, 24 by 34; twelve at Tenth and York streets, three-story, 18 by 30; one at Eighteenth and Master, three-story, 18 by 65; one at Tenth and Germantown road, three-story, 40 by 52; sixteen on Uber street, above Columbia avenue, three-story, 14 and 16 by 30; one on Tenth, above Dauphin, two-story, 14 by 57; three on Susquehanna avenue, near Sixth, three of which are three-story, 18 by 50, and the balance two-story, 14 by 26; one on Lehigh avenue, near Plank road, 18 by 40, three-story; two on Second, above Germantown road, 15 by 62, three-story; one at Chelten avenue and Hancock street, three-story, 30 by 29; one on Annin, near Twenty-first, 16 by 28, two-story; one on Hoffman street, east of Sixth, 14 by 28, two-story; one at Seventh and Tasker, 17 by 42, two-story, eight on Tenth, near Moore 16 by 28, two-story; six on Montrose, near Twentieth street, two-story, 15 by 28, one at No. 719 S. Seventh, 17 by 18, three-story; three at Twenty-second and Sansom, 19 and 20 by 58, three stories; three, East street and Cresson, Manayunk, 16 by 32, three stories; six, Morris between Sixth and Seventh streets, 15 by 42, two stories; one, Sixteenth and Burton, 16 by 30, three stories; one, No. 2122 Fitzwater, 16 by 28, two stories; two, Morris above Sixth, 16 by 44, two stories; three, Washington, above Hippies' lane, Manayunk, 18 by 32, two stories; ten at Eighth and Reed, 15 by 28, two stories; ten on Earp street, near Ninth, 14½ by 30, two stories; one, Sixth, above Dickerson, 18 by 61, three stories; one, Ellsworth, below Broad, 20 by 60, three stories; ten, Twenty-third and Fitzwater, 16 by 48, three stories; two, No. 1028 South street, 12 by 25, three stories; one on South, near Twenty second, 17 by 66, three stories; one, Locust, near Fifteenth, 20 by 64, three stories; nine on Church street, Manayunk, 16 by 28, two stories; sixteen on Alter, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, 15 by 28, two stories; one, No. 1942 South Second, 15 by 28, three stories; twenty at Federal and Manton streets, 16 by 28, two stories; one, No. 620 Wharton street, 16 by 50, three stories; two, Chesnut and Walnut streets, Manayunk, 18 by 32, two stories; one, No. 1421 S. Eighth street, 16 by 28, two stories; one, Nineteenth street, below Fitzwater, 17 by 55, three stories; six on Twentieth, near Kemble, 15 by 30, three stories; nine on Kemble, near Twentieth, 15 by 28, two stories; one, Washington street, near Hermitage, Manayunk, 20 by 32, three stories; three on Reed, above Sixteenth, 16 by 28, three stories; five on Centre, near Wood, Manayunk, 16 by 34, three stories; eight, Freiughuysen street, Manayunk, 14 by 32, two stories; two on Cresson street, near East, Manayunk, 18 by 32, two stories; one, Washington and Jefferson streets, Manayunk, 17 by 34, three stories; one, Prospect street, Roxborough, 17½ by 30, two stories; one, Eneu, west of Eighth, 13 by 28, two stories; one on Passyunk and Taylor, 16 by 30, three stories; one at Sixth and Hoffman, 16 by 42, two stories; seven on Tilton, above Eighteenth, 16 by 30, two stories; one, Moyamensing avenue above Tasker, 17 by 52, three stories; one on Catharine, below Passayunk, 18 by 44, three stories; two on 510 S. Sixteenth street, 14 by 50, three stories; one at Jefferson and Smith streets, (Manayunk), 23 by 52, three stories; one on rear of No. 344 South street, 15½ by 28, three stories; nine on Leeds street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, 15 by 28, two stories; two on Indian Queen lane, Falls of Schuylkill, 17 by 34, two stories; one on Annan and Twentieth streets, 18 by 35, three stories; two on Christian near Seventeenth, 18 by 30, three stories; four, Ashmead street, near Germantown road, 18 by 40, three-story; two at No. 1815 Warder street, 12 by 28, three-story; two on Walnut lane, Germantown, 16 by 50, two-story; five on Moore street, near Emerald, 14 by 38, three-story; ten at Green and Wayne streets, Germantown, 12 by 30, two-story; sixteen at Adams street and Plank road, 14 by 38, two-story; six on Herman and Twenty-fourth streets, 13½ by 27, two-story; fifty at Huntingdon and Cedar, 14 by 28, two-story; fourteen on Melcher and Diamond streets, 16 by 60, three-story; one on Adams street, above Kittenhouse, 16 by 40, two-story; one on Worth street, above Margaretta, 16 by 42, three-story; one on Hope street, near Oxford, 14 by 36, three-story; four on Oxanna, near Susquehanna avenue, 16 by 26, two story; two on Cadwalader, above Thompson, 13 by 28, two-story; one on Plank road, near Somerset street, 18 by 17, three-story; five at Eighth and Columbia avenue, 17 by 44, three-story; one on Cumberland, above Almond, 13 by 56, three-story; one on Twenty-eighth street, near Susquehanna avenue, 14 by 28, two-story; one on Bringhurst street, Germantown, 34 by 32, two-story; one on Townsend street, above Memphis, 20 by 48, three-story; Fourteen on Pastorius street, Germantown, 16 by 40, three stories; 13 on Hubb and Twenty-first streets, 14 by 26, two stories; 12 on Forty-seventh street, above Westminster avenue, 16 by 46; three stories; 6 at Forty-fourth and Huron streets, 18 by 56, three stories; one on Spring Garden, east of Nineteenth street, 22 by 100, four stories.

Additions.—House Spruce and Dean, one story, 11½ by 16½; No. 1708 South Front street, one story, 14 by 6; on Twelfth, below Carpenter, story, 11½ by 16; on Catharine street wharf, story, 100 by 118; at No. 112 Spruce street, story, 20 by 24; at No. 237 South street, story, 10 by 12; at Tenth and Pine, story, 9 by 15; at No. 810 South Second street, story, 13 by 21; at Twenty-third and Ashburton, story, 14 by 18; at No. 1328 Catharine street; at Eleventh and Bainbridge, story, 12 by 12; Richmond and Otis street, 18 by 26; at No. 2039 Germantown avenue, story, 14 by 28; at Sixteenth and Seybert, story, 11 by 14; at No. 1234 Girard avenue, story, 12 by 14; at No. 808 Thompson street, story, 12 by 12; at No. 2258 Sepviva street, story, 9 by 9; at Twelfth and Thompson, story, 26 by 26; two at Nos. 1949 and 1951 North Seventh street, a story each, 11 by 12; at No. 1835 Stiles street, story, 11 by 17; at No. 4423 Franklin street, story, 10 by 12; at No. 1321 Temple street, 16 by 11; at 1092 South Fifth street, 12 by 12; at 2524 Naudain street, 14 by 16; No. 1502 South Third, 8 by 14; No. 2017 Bainbridge, 12 by 12; No. 936 Lombard, 11 by 22; No. 1916 South street, 13 by 27; No. 2003 Sansom, 17 by 60; Reed street near Fourth, 12 by 16; No. 1229 Christian street, 16 by 20; No. 425 South street, 8 by 9; No, 1452 South Second, 14 by 20; at 125 Cotton street (Manayunk), 15 by 15; No. 1152 Passyunk road, 13 by 14; additional story, 71 by 43, at Moyamensing prison yard; at Twenty-first and Fitzwater, 8 by 12; No. 726 Lombard street, one story, 12 by 28; No. 1920 Howell street, one story, 15 by 22; No. 1744 Lombard street, story, 16 by 14; at Fifth and Federal; Otsego street, below Christian, fronts altered; Third and Gaskill, 14 by 44, story; No. 1122 Ellsworth, 9 by 12.

Stops.—On Seventh, above Sylvester, 16x26; on Rosewood street, below Fitzwater, two stories, 16x 28; Ridge avenue and Islington lane, three stories, 43½x52; two, Front, below Cumberland, one story, 14x42; Gray's Ferry road and Thirtieth street, 20x55, one story; No. 790 South Front street, 24x14, three stories; on Christian, near Seventeenth, 17x25, one story.

Bath-houses.—One, 10x12, at No. 635 Watkins street; one at No. 304 Dickerson street, 11x11.

Offices.—Reading Railroad Company, No. 219 South Fourth street, four stories, 57 by 60.

Stores.—One at Fourth and Norris, three stories, 16 by 30; one on Second street above Germantown road, 23 by 62, three stories; two on Broad street above Catharine, 12 by 32, two stories; Fifth street below Dickerson, 16 by 52, two stories; two at No. 510 South Sixteenth street; on the north side of Market, between Eighth and Ninth, 56 by 306, and five stories high.

Stables.—One 12 by 18 at corner Seventh and Federal; one on Delaware avenue above Daphin street, two stories; at No. 1022 South Fifth, 16 by 16, two stories; No. 1217 Washington street, 18 by 30, two stories; Twenty-third and Bainbridge, 11 by 19, two stories; No. 810 South Thirteenth street, 16½ by 22, two stories; No. 218 Carpenter, 19 by 28, two stories; four on Tenth, below McClellan street, 16 by 28, two stories; seventeen in Moore street, between Ninth and Tenth, 16 by 28, two stories; one, No. 408 South Twelfth street, 15 by 40, three stories; Nineteenth above Washington, 15 by 20, two stories; Marshall, below Brown, 15 by 24, two stories; three at No. 730 Lombard street, 40 by 51, two stories; one, 2017 Kittenhouse street, 17 by 31, two stories.

Factories.—At No 120 Lombard street, two stories, 20 by 50; rear of No. 110 South Eighth street, 18 by 19, one story; at Twenty-seventh and Reed streets, 18 by 28, two stories; No. 2339 Frankford road, 24 by 50, three stories; Howard and Harrison streets, 20 by 110, two stories; Canal, below Charlotte and Fourth, 26 by 44, three stories; on Charter, east of Amber street, 20 by 40, three stories; at Gaul and Aramingo streets, 70 by 70, one story; on Twenty-fourth, above Green, 28 by 60, three stories; at Knox and Parrish, 70 by 40, four stories.

Depot.—On Nineteenth, above Master, 68 by 75, two stories, and shop 25 by 40 one story.

Walls.—One, 100 feet long and seven feet high, at 1839 South Tenth street.

Ice House.—Thirty-third street, near Master, 38 by 68, four stories.

Retort House.—On Twenty-third street, below Market, 162 by 312, with one story 24 feet high.

Purifying House.—On Twenty-fourth, above Chesnut, 128 by 150, with one story, 28 feet high.

EXPORTS.

The Business of the City in Domestic Exports During the Past Month—Tables of the Ports Shipped to, and of the Nationalities of the Vessels.

The list of commodities, produce and manufactures, of the United States exported to foreign countries from this port during the month of March, 1871, in American and foreign vessels, embraces goods to the total value of $1,103,620. Among the articles were bread and breadstuffs, embracing bread, biscuit, Indian corn, Indian corn meal, oats, wheat, and wheat flour, to the value of $195,097. Provisions, including bacon, hams, beef, butter, cheese, fish, lard, pork, and vegetables, were sent to the value of $110,486.

Of refined petroleum 2,286,311 gallons were exported, worth $556,688, also 103,512 gallons of naphtha, worth $10,351. The total value of the cooperage, boards, and wood manufactures exported was $215,959. Oil cake is the next largest amount, being $23,569, and tallow the next, the value being $19,649.

Of the minor items may be mentioned, iron manufactures, worth $6086, silver coin, worth $6000; tobacco, worth $5155; bark, for tanning, worth $3999, and candles, worth $3187.

The remaining exports include beer and ale, drugs, mathematical instruments, sewing machines, and other miscellaneous articles.

The following is a tabular statement of the exports during the month to the following foreign countries:—

Countries.	American Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	Total.
England	....	$186,122	$236,122
Ireland	....	57,489	57,489
Gibraltar	....	12,716	12,716
Dominion of Canada	....	1,303	1,303
British West Indies	....	86 299	86,299
Cuba	$204,675	40,243	244 918
Porto Rico	41,334	13,107	54,441
Germany	....	249,125	249,125
Holland	....	38,247	38,247
Italy	....	28,063	28,063
Venezuela	....	19,643	19,643
Belgium	....	89,932	89,932
Russia	....	36,153	36,153
Denmark	....	54,169	54,169
Total	$246,009	$862,611	$1,108,620
Imports during the month of March, '70.	344,027	453,661	797,688

The following is a statement of the nationalities of the vessels:—

	Number.	Value of Exports.
American	43	$246,009
British	19	384,526
German	4	160,453
Italian	3	79,026
Danish	1	30,169
Swedish	8	203,400
Total	78	$1,103,620

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The church building on Eighth street, above Noble, which was formerly a Universalist church, was yesterday consecrated as a Jewish synagogue, having been purchased by the congregation Adath Israel. Mr. L. Swope is President of the congregation, and L. Baum Vice-President.

—Wilson, the assailant of Washington Smith, was yesterday committed by Alderman Kerr to await the result of the injuries of the wounded man.

Domestic Affairs.

—A special session of the Legislature of Dakota will be held on the 19th of this month, to provide means for railway extension in that Territory.

—It is thought that Mrs. Laura Fair, now on trial in San Francisco, will not be convicted of murder, although the fact of the killing of Crittenden by her is not disputed.

—The White Stockings Base-Ball Club, of Chicago, and the Southerns, of New Orleans, intend to desecrate the Sabbath by playing a game of ball to-morrow in the latter city.

—A New York despatch says it is understood that definite propositions have been made to the directors of the great coal railroads for Chinese labor on a large scale for working the Pennsylvania mines.

—The Mexican Government has appointed General Davalas Governor of Lower California, and the colonists from the United States, becoming much dissatisfied with the state of affairs there, are rapidly leaving in large numbers.

Foreign Affairs.

—Italy has ratified the Financial Convention with Austria.

—The Reds have issued decrees confiscating the church property.

—Serious disturbances were anticipated in Japan at the latest advices.

—The performance of mass in the prisons of Paris has been ordered to cease.

—Cardinal Antonelli is reported to have resigned the office of Secretary of State in the Papal Cabinet.

—Paris despatches say that the guillotine is soon to be erected, and the inmates of many houses are marked as its victims.

—Great consternation prevails in Paris, as the Communs has proclaimed death against the rich, the landowners, and the priests.

—It is represented by some of the cable despatches that, should the threatening clash of arms take place in France, the struggle will be very desperate.

—There is prospect of an early conflict between the military forces of the two Governments in France, as the Commune, learning that a movement was about to be made against Paris, resolved to march on Versailles with the National Guards and disperse the Assembly.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

OVER FIVE MILLIONS ($5,000,000) OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES HAS ACTUALLY BEEN SAVED BY THE EXTINGUISHER

Within the past three years; while in Philadelphia alone twenty-five fires, endangering property to the extent of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, have been extinguished during the past year by the same means. Our Machine is the IMPROVED CARBONIC ACID GAS FIRE EXTINGUISHER, and is indorsed and used by M. Baird & Co., Henry Disston & Son, Benjamin Bullock's Sons, Morris, Tasker & Co., Alan Wood & Co., Lacey & Phillips, Bromley Brothers, S. J. Solms, Charles Eneu, Johnson & Co., Rimby & Madeira, Francis Perot & Sons, George W. Childs, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Company, and many other of our leading business men and corporations.

CAUTION.—All parties in this community are warned against buying or selling "Extinguishers" except those purchased from us or our agents, under penalty of immediate prosecution for infringement

Our prices have been reduced, and the Machine is now within the reach of every property holder.

N. B.—One style made specially for private residences.

Union Fire Extinguisher Company

OFFICE, [1 28 stutfrp

No. 118 MARKET STREET.

PANCOAST & MAULE,

THIRD and PEAR Streets,

Plain and Galvanized

Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes

For Gas, Steam and Water.

FITTINGS, BRASS WORK, TOOLS, BOILER TUBES.

STEAM HEATING

Pipe of all Sizes Cut and Fitted to Order

CARD.

Having sold HENRY B. PANCOAST and FRANCIS I. MAULE (gentlemen in our employ for several years past) the Stock, Goodwill and Fixtures of our RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, located at the corner of THIRD and PEAR Streets, in this city, that branch of our business, together with that of HEATING and VENTILATING PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, both by STEAM and HOT WATER, in all its various systems, will be carried on under the firm name of PANCOAST & MAULE, at the old stand, and we recommend them to the trade and business public as being entirely competent to perform all work of that character.

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1870.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Adjust a Claim of the Estate of Cornelius Stevenson against the City of Philadelphia.

Whereas, A wharf was constructed upon the river Delaware by the city of Philadelphia on their front immediately north of South street, prior to the consolidation of the city and adjoining districts; and whereas, said wharf is now so located as to overlie with about one-third its area the south line of property of the estate of the said Cornelius Stevenson, deceased; and whereas, the city of Philadelphia has derived rental from said wharf since its erection, prior to the year 1855; therefore,

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to prepare and have legally executed an article of agreement between the executors of the estate of Cornelius Stevenson, deceased, and the city of Philadelphia, whereby that for and in consideration of the payment on the part of the city of Philadelphia, of sixteen hundred (1600) dollars in hand, to the executors of the said estate of Cornelius Stevenson, deceased, and the further annual payment of one hundred (100) dollars for six years from the first day of January, 1871, payable quarterly, in lieu of wharfage and dockage, as said wharfage and dockage having hitherto been used and enjoyed by the said city, the said executors release all claims for occupancy prior to January 1st, 1871, agree and consent to the location and continuance of wharf owned by the said city, immediately north of South street in the Delaware river, as it now stands. Provided, that in case a removal of said encroachment may be deemed necessary by the Board of Port Wardens of the port of Philadelphia, notice thereof shall be given the executors and to the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, and at the expiration of the time mentioned in such notice the said wharf, so far as it may overlap the south line of the property aforesaid, shall be removed without any claim for damages whatever to be made against the said executors by the said city in case such a notice shall be given by said Port Wardens during said period of six years, and with full payment of rent to the date of said removal.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 1 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to Pay the Expenses of the Joint Special Committee on Town Meeting.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of nineteen hundred and sixty-four dollars and sixty-four cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses of the Joint Special Committee on Town Meeting, as follows, viz.:

Item 1. To pay for printing, four hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

Item 2. To pay for music, seventy-five dollars.

Item 3. To pay for use of Horticultural Hall, one hundred and fifty dollars.

Item 4. To pay for horses to bell, twenty dollars.

Item 5. To pay for canvassers, seventy-two dollars.

Item 6. To pay bell-ringers, ten dollars.

Item 7. To pay for advertising, eleven hundred and ninety-nine dollars and sixty-four cents.

And warrants shall be drawn by the Clerks of Councils.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 1 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the Chief Commissioner of Highways.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby directed to notify the owners of property on Baker street, between Lane and Gay streets, to curb and pave their footwalks, Twenty-first ward.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 1 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1871.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the sixteenth day of March, 1871, the annexed bill, entitled, "An ordinance creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE CREATING A LOAN FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE WATER WORKS.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the city, two million one hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars for the further extension of the Water Works. For which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be by force of this ordinance annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION
TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily for four weeks the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, March 16, 1871, entitled "An ordinance creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 3 17 24t

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
Relative to the Location, Dedication, and Opening of Streets on the Almshouse Property.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Department of Surveys be and is hereby directed to prepare plans of and establish the lines and grades upon so much of the Twenty-seventh ward as lies within the area of the Almshouse property, said streets northward of and including Pine street to be extensions both in lines and widths of streets as now established by law upon the adjoining plans.

Section 2. That the City Solicitor be and is hereby authorized and directed to prepare and submit for the signature of the Mayor a deed of dedication to public use of so much of the Almshouse property as is covered by the following streets, to be located northward of Pine street as the same shall be extensions of said streets now established upon the city plans adjoining the said property; viz.:—Spruce street, with a width of eighty feet, and Locust and Pine streets, and Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-sixth, and Thirty-seventh streets, each sixty feet wide.

Section 3. That the Board of Guardians of the Poor be and they are hereby authorized and requested to proceed forthwith with the opening of so much of the said streets designated in section 2 of this ordinance, as follows, viz.:—Spruce street from Woodlands avenue to Thirty-third street; Locust street from Thirty-fourth street to easterly property line; Thirty-third street from easterly property line to Pine street; Thirty-fourth street from easterly property line to Spruce street; Thirty-sixth street from Woodlands avenue to Spruce street, and Pine street from Thirty-third street to the termination of the approach to the South Street Bridge.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 1 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Change the Place of Holding Elections in the Fifteenth Division of the Twenty-sixth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That hereafter the place of holding elections in the Fifteenth division of the Twenty-sixth ward shall be at the house of Thomas Hollock, at the southwest corner of Twenty-first and Ellsworth streets, the former place being no longer available for that purpose.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 1 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

An Elegant Residence,

WITH STABLE,

AT CHESNUT HILL.

Desirable location, a few minutes' walk from depot

D. T. PRATT,
3 24 2m No. 108 South FOURTH Street.

SALE OF THE ATSION ESTATE.

ABOUT 28,000 ACRES OF LAND, TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE WEST JERSEY HOTEL, CAMDEN, N. J., ON MAY 6, 1871, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.

TO SPECULATORS IN LAND, PROJECTORS OF TOWNS AND CAPITALISTS GENERALLY, A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT IS PRESENTED!!

A FARM of about 700 acres, with extensive improvements, is included.

SEVERAL MILLS and additional mill and manufacturing sites are on the property.

RAILROADS traverse the entire length of the tract.

ATSION STATION is the point of junction of two railroads.

TOWNS and SETTLEMENTS may be favorably located.

THE CEDAR TIMBER is of considerable value.

CRANBERRIES, GRAPES, SWEET POTATOES, HOPS, etc., can be very successfully cultivated.

GOOD TITLE will be made to the purchaser.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET containing particulars, and apply personally, or by mail, to

GEORGE M. DALLAS, Assignee,
3 24 37t No. 222 S. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE,

BUSINESS PRORERTY, No. 427 WALNUT STREET.

Four-story front, five-story double back buildings, occupied as offices, and suitable for an insurance company, 21 feet 9 inches front, 124 feet deep.

S. KINGSTON McCAY,
2 18t No. 429 WALNUT Street.

PERSONS WISHING TO BUILD WILL observe the offer for sale of TWO HANDSOME and ELIGIBLY SITUATED LOTS, Nos. 1729 and 1731 CHESNUT Street, by THOMAS & SONS, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, April 4. 3 30 5t*

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY Brown-stone Residence, with side yard, situated No. 1917 Chesnut street, built in a very superior manner, with all the modern conveniences. Lot 44 feet 6 inches by 178 feet. Also handsome Broad street Residence. R. J. DOBBINS,
3 24 tf Ledger Building.

FOR SALE—NO. 917 CLINTON ST., 20x120 deep, four-story and three-story back buildings, modern conveniences, and in good order.
CLARK & ETTING,
3 23 12t* No. 711 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

GOOD BUSINESS STAND TO LET,

SUITABLE FOR ANY BUSINESS.

Store and Dwelling,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SIXTEENTH AND VINE STREETS.

Apply on premises. tf

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT TO GENtlemen, S. E. corner of FIFTEENTH and LOCUST Streets. Terms moderate. 3 30 6t*

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER,

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1871.

MR. LO ON THE WAR-PATH.

With the departure of winter and the approach of the warm weather appear the usual indications of hostile activity among the Indians, and the prospects are that the coming season will be marked by the usual amount of bloodshed and outrage. A despatch from Arizona, which we published yesterday, represented that the Indian depredations in that Territory are increasing with frightful rapidity, and gave a list of murders, robberies, and assaults committed by the savages during the month just past. It is apparent that the Indians of Arizona propose to carry on a bloody warfare during the coming summer, and it is not improbable that throughout the entire Indian region hostilities will be resumed, and the peaceful solution of the difficulties between the white and red men be rendered harder than ever to accomplish. It is not pleasant to think of the extermination of the aborigiual races of this continent as the only solution of the difficulties which now exist upon our Western plains, and which impede the march of civilization; but certainly at present there does not appear to be any other practical solution, unless there is a total and radical change in our whole Indian policy. The Government ought to make a more decided effort than it has ever yet done to induce the Indians to give up their nomadic life and to settle down as cultivators of the ground. Some of them have been persuaded to do this, and with such success that there is reason to hope others will follow their example, if the proper pressure is brought to bear upon them. So long as the Indian tribes are treated with as if they were independent nations, and are bribed with gifts and money to keep the peace, so long will Indian agents have opportunities to plunder, and the usual outrages will continue season after season until the red race is finally swept from the face of the earth. But if the savages are encouraged to become citizens, and are carefully protected in their rights as such, there may be some hope for them, and some expectation that Indian warfare upon the Western plains will, ere a great many years, be heard of no more. All that has yet been done toward civilizing the savages has been done by private enterprise; but now that private individuals have demonstrated that some of the Indians, at least, are both willing and anxious to be civilized, it is time that the public at large, and the Government as the representative of the people, should make a really earnest attempt to put an end to a condition of affairs upon the plains which is not creditable to the nation.

A HIGH-TONED JENKINS.

We published, a few days ago, an extract from an article in a late number of *Scribner's Monthly*, describing a visit to the famous novelist Dumas, which was written by Mr. Bigelow, formerly United States Consul and, for some time, United States Minister at Paris, as well as ex-editor of the New York *Evening Post* and of the New York *Times*. The article itself is piquant and entertaining; but, in view of the nature of its disclosures, it will afford a new illustration of the risks which every public man encounters when he ventures to invite a New York or New England journalist or writer to partake of his domestic hospitalities. Bigelow has occupied high official as well as high editorial positions, and he ought to know how far the boundaries of private life can properly be invaded by professional writers, more especially when such invasions involve a breach of official confidence. The Arabs have a way of respecting the life and property of any stranger guest who has eaten salt with them in their tents, but Mr. Bigelow, late American Minister at Paris, appears to be incapable of comprehending that a guest can be under any obligations to refrain from telling the world all that he sees or hears at a private breakfast-table, to which he was invited under the impression that he possessed some of the instincts of a gentleman. Like N. P. Willis and Harriet Beecher Stowe, Bigelow regards details of private life which he ascertained in a confidential or semi-confidential way as literary property, to be freely disposed of to the highest bidder. He does not seem to understand that there is any impropriety in laying bare the secret motives and wishes of his host, and the peculiarities of his habits and demeanor, or that he is under any greater restrictions than a local reporter, interviewer, or Jenkins.

European writers of acknowledged reputation who wished to discuss with equal freedom their contemporaries (and especially those writers who had gained their information while they occupied official positions), have usually provided by will that such comments should appear as posthumous publications at some remote period after the death of the writer, and the death of those whose secrets or infirmities were disclosed. The feeling that this is the proper course is so strong in Europe, that strong objections have been made to the introduction in fiction, under fictitious names, of sufficiently accurate descriptions of living men and women to enable their portraits to be recognized in private circles. But no such feeling restrains Bigelow; and in view of what he tells of the hopes and habits of Dumas, there is no reason why he should not disclose all the family secrets of any Parisian who was unfortunate enough to make his acquaintance while he was acting as American Minister. We believe, however, that in spite of such notable exceptions as Willis, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and Bigelow, there are plenty of good American writers gifted with a sense of the proprieties of life and of the necessity of avoiding some of the innumerable topics brought to their notice.

When Russia announced her determination to be no longer bound by the treaty of 1856, which excluded her navy from the Black Sea, there was a furious burst of rage and indignation in England; and, to judge from all the external signs another great war was imminent. Russia, however, knew that her opportunity had arrived, and was determined to have her own way by fair means or by force. The British lion was soothed by means of pacific diplomatic notes, and the upshot of the whole affair was that a conference was held and Russia obtained all she asked for. A great war was avoided, to the intense gratification of all Englishmen who knew how unprepared they were to go into a contest, and to the intense disgust of those who are obliged to witness the downfall of British power and influence in Europe without being able to do anything to prevent it. Considering all the circumstances of the case, it is painful to find a man of the influence of Sir Charles Dilke getting up in the House of Commons and denouncing the action of Russia, and blaming Earl Granville for consenting to reopen the Black Sea question in the London Conference. Denunciation of Russia will not help matters a bit, but will make Gortschakoff smile, as General Butler must have smiled at Disraeli's remarks about the discourteous treatment of England by the American House of Representatives in general and B. F. Butler in particular. The British Foreign Minister did the best he could to settle the Black Sea question in a manner not absolutely disgraceful to the Government and nation he represented, and having done his part, he deserves credit rather than censure. All the blatant orators of the House of Commons together could have done nothing to alter the results of the conference, but they might easily have complicated matters, and made the British position much worse than it really was. Sir Charles Dilke said, according to the cable despatch, that the result of the conference was inevitable, owing to collusion between Russia and Prussia. This is very probable; but so long as the English Government could not help itself, it would seem to be the part of wisdom for English orators to endeavor to conceal their mortification over an event that they were unable to obviate.

NOTICES.

Ready for Spring Business!
Ready for Spring Business!
Ready for Spring Business!
Announcement Extraordinary!
Announcement Extraordinary!
Announcement Extraordinary!
Our Stock has been Re-arranged,
Our Stock has been Re-arranged,
and we are
now ready to show
Our new Spring Styles in
Gentlemen's and Boys'
Fine Ready-made Clothing.
Our Stock is Immense,
Our Stock is Immense,
Our Assortment is Complete,
Our Assortment is Complete,
Our Patterns are Beautiful,
Our Patterns are Beautiful,
Our Colors are Exquisite,
Our Colors are Exquisite,
Our Qualities are Durable,
Our Qualities are Durable,
Our Shapes are New,
Our Shapes are New,
Our Fits are Perfect,
Our Fits are Perfect,
Our Make is the Best,
Our Make is the Best,
Our Prices the Lowest,
Our Prices the Lowest.
We never have had such a
Grand Display
of New Things.
In Our Children's Department Are Many Entirely New Ideas in
Fancy Suits for Boys of 3 Years of Age and Upwards.
Children's Fancy Striped Suits.
Children's Continentals.
Children's Knee-Breeches.
Children's Prince Imperials, Etc.
Boys' Jackets and Pants for Sundays.
Boys' Jackets and Pants for School.
Youths' Fine Dress Suits.
Youths' New Derby Sacks.
Youths' Striped Cassimere Suits.
Youths' Chesterfields.
Gents' Fine Black Dress Suits.
Gents' Elegant New Style Chesterfields.
Gents' Fancy Cassimere Suits.
Gents' Striped Cassimere Suits.
Gents' Medium-weight Business Suits.
Gents' Durable Working Suits.
Spring Overcoats,
$6. Spring Overcoats, $20.
Spring Overcoats,
Wanamaker & Brown,
Wanamaker & Brown,
Wanamaker & Brown,
Oak Hall,
Oak Hall,
Oak Hall,
The Largest Clothing House in America,
The Largest Clothing House in America,
S. E. Corner Sixth and Market Streets.

The Sudden Changes of Temperature, together with the searching winds which are now so common, are causing severe Colds to prevail everywhere, and laying the foundations for many cases of Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Asthma, and other Lung Disorders. Prudent people should now take especial precautions to avoid unnecessary exposure, and if unfortunate enough to contract Colds, would do well to resort at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe and reliable remedy, which will not only promptly cure Coughs and Colds, but will relieve and strengthen the Pulmonary and Bronchial organs, and remove all dangerous symptoms. Sold everywhere.

Check-Puncturing Machines.—Our readers are referred to the advertisement in another column of the Check-puncturing Company, of which Mr. George W. Holmes, Jr., No. 30½ North Fifth street, is the general agent. The puncturing machines manufactured by this company are endorsed as the best contrivances for the puncturing of commercial paper, checks, drafts, etc., before the public, by Hon. F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States; J. H. Saville, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, and all the principal officers of the Treasury Department, as well as by many of our leading bankers, merchants, and others.

No Cure, No Pay.—Forrest's Juniper Tar—For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. N. B.—The only genuine is prepared by Dr. J. Mason Forrest & Co., since 1862. For sale by French, Richards & Co., Tenth and Market, and A. M. Wilson, Ninth and Filbert. Price 35 cents

The Purity and Superiority of Dr. Colton's Nitrous Oxide Gas for painless tooth extraction is proverbial.
Office No. 73, Walnut street.

Fish.
FISH.
EXTRA NEW MESS MACKEREL,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
SPICED AND FRESH SALMON.
E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
1 31 tuthstf4p PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.
To Bank Depositors,
Government Bond Holders,
AND
The Business Public Generally—
TO ALL WHO DEAL IN STOCKS—
TO ALL WHO DRAW CHECKS, ORDERS, OR NOTES—
TO ALL WHO HAVE DEALT OR DESIRE TO DEAL IN GOVERNMENT BONDS OR OTHER SECURITIES, LIABLE TO BE ALTERED IN NUMBER OR AMOUNT, OR STOLEN—.
TO ALL WHO HAVE BOOKS AND LEDGER BALANCES, ALSO LIABLE TO ALTERATION—
TO ALL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES—
TO ALL WHO EXPECT TO HAVE PROPERTY TO BEQUEATH BY WILL, AND DO NOT WISH THE LEGATEE'S NAME CHANGED, OR THE BEQUEST INCREASED—
WE SAY, PROVIDE YOURSELF WITH THE "CHECK PUNCTURER," EITHER ROLLER OR STAMP.
IT IS SIMPLE, IT IS CONVENIENT; THE ROLLER CAN BE CARRIED IN THE POCKET.
IT IS ENDORSED AND ITS USE RECOMMENDED BY THE PROMINENT BANKERS AND OFFICIALS IN THE COUNTRY.
SEE CIRCULAR BELOW.
IT IS WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.
$3·00 and $5·00.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
CASH DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22, 1871.
HON. F. E. SPINNER,
TREASURER UNITED STATES.
Dear Sir:—We, the undersigned, have given the "Puncturing Machines," shown us by Mr. G. W. HOLMES, Jr., of Philadelphia, our personal attention, and, having given it every test our judgment suggested, we approve and recommend its adoption as a means for preventing the alteration of Government Bonds and Securities:—
L. P. TUTTLE, Assistant Treasurer United States.
A. U. WYMAN, Cashier United States Treasury.
FRANK JONES, Assistant Cashier United States Treasury.
J. W. WHELPLEY, Teller United States Treasury.
H. A. WHITNEY, Currency Teller United State Treasury.
H. JERMON, Chief Loan Division.

I have examined the above instruments and believe them to be the best machines for the purpose which have been brought to my attention.
J. H. SAVILLE,
Chief Clerk Treasury Department.

I concur in the opinion of the persons in this office who have signed the above recommendations.
F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer United States.

PHILADELPHIA, March, 1871.
We, the undersigned, having examined the Puncturing Machines shown us by George W. Holmes, Jr., of Philadelphia, have no hesitation in saying that such use and application in puncturing Commercial Paper, such as checks, drafts, etc., will be an effectual safeguard against the alteration of such instruments.
They are simple in construction, convenient for use, and we would recommend their adoption by all persons whose business requires papers to be in circulation which are liable to be altered in amount, and especially bank depositors.
Philadelphia National Bank.
Bank of North America.
Mechanics' National Bank.
First National Bank.
Western National Bank.
Commonwealth National Bank.
Corn Exchange National Bank.
Union National Bank.
Central National Bank.
Tradesmen's National Bank.
Fourth National Bank.
National Bank Republic.
Manufacturers' National Bank.
Penn National Bank.
Kensington National Bank.
Eighth National Bank.
National Bank of Northern Liberties.
Consolidation National Bank
Third National Bank.
Sixth National Bank.
National Security Bank.
Bank of America.
Union Banking Company.
First National Bank, Camden, N. J.
Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company.
Philadelphia Trust and Safe Deposit Company.
GEORGE EYSTER, Assistant Treasurer United States, Philadelphia.
JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers.
DREXEL & CO., Bankers.
E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers.
THOMAS R. DAVIS, Auditor Penna. R. R. Co.
CHARLES MAGARGE & CO., Nos. 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Nos. 715 and 717 Market street.
WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS, Bank Stationers.
H. B. BINGHAM, Postmaster, Philadelphia.
E. COLEMAN, Sup't Adams Express, Phila.
They are also endorsed by Banks of New York, Washington, and other cities, and by the mercantile community in general.
The Check Puncturing Company.
GEO. W. HOLMES, JR.,
GENERAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES.
OFFICE,
No. 30½ North FIFTH St.,
3 15 s t PHILADELPHIA.

THE
PHILADELPHIA CLOTH HOUSE,
N. W. Corner of NINTH and MARKET Streets.
HANDSOME SPRING CASSIMERES.
FINE DIAGONAL COATINGS.
GENUINE SCOTCH CHEVIOTS.
Just received, a large invoice of
LUPIN'S BLACK DRAPS D'ETE,
FOR LADIES' EMBROIDERED SACQUES.
WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
N. W. Corner of Ninth and Market Streets.

FINE
Curtain Materials.
NEW LACE
Curtains and Shades
WALRAVEN,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT St.,
3 16 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
904
CHESNUT STREET,
Spring Importations
CHINA MATTINGS.
Novelties in Fancy Styles
Fine White and Red Checked,
In all Widths.

FINANCIAL.
Having been appointed agents
for the sale and exchange
of the
NEW UNITED STATES LOAN,
We would tender our services to investors or holders of old loans desiring to make exchange.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

Ladies' Human Hair Emporium;
No. 7 S. TENTH Street.
Having opened a new and splendid store for the accommodation of the ladies who desire fine HAIR WORK, the best talent that can be procured is employed in this line of business, who have had twelve years' experience in France and Germany, making up all the various designs of HAIR FROM COMBINGS, which some have the presumption to claim as their inventions.
The ability of MISS WEEKS in HAIR DRESSING is acknowledged by artists in the business to stand unrivalled. [4 1sw2pi] G. F. WEEKS.

"The St. Cloud."
This new elegant and commodious first-class Hotel, on ARCH Street, above SEVENTH,
Now open.
Terms, $3 per day.
4 1 9m G. W. MULLIN & BRO., Proprietors.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
904
CHESNUT STREET,
100 PIECES
FRENCH AXMINSTER
MOQUETTE CARPET,
AT
$3·25 PER YARD.

AMERICAN
STEAM SAFE CO.,
Safe Makers to the United States Government
No. 32 S. FOURTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
OF
STEAM
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
SANBORN'S PATENT
Bank Vaults, Burglar-Proof Safes,
ETC. ETC.,
Of Welded Steel and Iron, with Sargent's, Isham's, and Pillard's Locks.
SILVER SAFES, EXPRESS BOXES, Etc., built to order. 3 1 stuth6mrp

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
904
CHESNUT STREET,
Just Received,
500 PIECES
Spring Styles
English Brussels Carpets.

EDWARD PONTI & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN PRODUCE,
Wines, Oils, Fruits, Cigars,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 904 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWARD PONTI. [3 27] JAMES W. HAVENS.

For Sale—A dark brown horse, very handsome and spirited, and warranted perfectly sound. Apply to W. H. B., No. 917 WALNUT Street.
3 30 3t*

JUST OPENED.
A LARGE INVOICE OF
English Work Baskets,
WITH FITTINGS COMPLETE,
Just received by steamer Russia.
J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
3 18 stuth3 PHILADELPHIA.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
904
CHESNUT STREET,
Fresh Imported.
100 PIECES
Yard and a half wide
VELVETS.
1000 PIECES
ENGLISH TAPESTRY,
ALL THE NEW STYLES OF THE SEASON.
Moderate Prices.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.
GAY'S CHINA PALACE
Removed from 1012
TO
No. 1109 CHESNUT Street.
Opening of the New Store
Monday, March 13.
An entire new Stock imported and selected by Mr. GAY in Europe, to which the attention of the Public is invited. We will commence in our New Store on MONDAY, and offer goods at a great reduction on former prices.

White French China Dining Sets, 127 pieces	$18·00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5·75
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	6·75
Stone China Dining Sets, 98 pieces	7·75
Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces	50
Table Tumblers, per dozen	50
Table Goblets, per dozen	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)	45
Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 Bottles and Puff Box	90

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, at an immense reduction from former prices.
Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.
SHOW ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT. [3 15 smwlm

SUGAR, SILVER, AND NORWAY MAPLES, Apple, Pear, Cherry and Plum Trees, and Evergreens. Address J. PERKINS,
11 Moorestown, N. J.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Saturday, April 1, 1871.

There is a free current of funds flowing in every variety of channel to-day, this being the usual period for annual settlements and the payment of interest on bonds. The preparations for these payments have been going on for most of the past month, and now that the paying out period has arrived, we may expect a gradual ease in the money market, with a better supply of loanable funds. To-day there is an interruption to the borrowing and lending business, and nearly all the activity noticed is in paying out funds. Rates for all classes of loans are almost nominal.

At the Stock Board there was a steady feeling, the principal feature being Reading. Sales of City 6s, new bonds, at 101¾.

Large sales of Reading were made at 51·81. Camden and Amboy sold at 117½, an advance, and Pennsylvania at 62⅝, an advance. 51¾ was bid for Minehill and 27¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

The balance of the market was steady but inactive. Sales of Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at 125¼.

—The National Bank of North Providence, R I., has subscribed, through Jay Cooke & Co to-day, for $160,000 of the new five per cent Government bonds.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$5800 City 6s, New	101⅜	100 sh Reading R	51·81
$3000 do	101⅜	900 do	51·81
$5000 Leh V 6s	96⅛	100 do	830. 51⅜
$9000 Leh 6s, '84	84⅛	600 do	2d 51·81
$2000 Susq Cnl 6s	49⅛	200 do	51·81
$2000 do	50	7 sh Cam & Am	117⅛
25 sh Far & M Bk	125⅛	6 sh Penna R	62⅜

BETWEEN BOARDS.

100 sh Penna R	62⅜	100 sh Read	830. 51⅜
200 do	860. 62⅛	300 do	51·81
400 do	62⅜		

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	110⅛	11·46 A. M.	110⅜
10·12 "	110⅜	12·00 M.	111⅛
11·00 "	110⅛	12·25 P. M.	110⅜
11·44 "	110⅛		

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881s, 116¼@116⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 112½@112¾; do. 1864, 112¾@112⅞; do. 1865, 112¼@112½; do., July, 1865, 111¾@111⅞; do., July, 1867, 111¼@111⅜; do. July, 1868, 111⅛@111⅜; 10-40s, 108⅛@108¾. Gold, 110¾@110¼. U. S. Pacific R. R. Cur'cy 6s, 115⅛@115½. Market steady.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, April 1.—The Flour market is dull, and prices favor buyers. There is no shipping demand, and the operations of the home consumers are limited to their immediate wants. About 600 barrels sold, including superfine at $5·50; extras at $5·75@6; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $7@7·37½; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@7; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7·25@7·75; and fancy brands at $8@9·50, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·50@5·75. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The demand for Wheat is limited, and the tendency of prices is downwards. Sales of 2000 bushels Indiana red at $1 65@1·67; amber at $1·70@1·75; and 800 bushels Indiana white at $1·85. Rye may be quoted at $1·05 for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet and weak. Sales of yellow at 80@81c., and Western mixed at 76@78c. Oats are unchanged; 2000 bushels Western sold at 68c.

In Barley and Malt no further sales.

Cloverseed is dull and nominal at 8@9c. ℔ lb. 50 bags Timothy sold on private terms. Flaxseed may be quoted at $2·05@2·10.

Whisky is quiet, with small sales at 92½@93c. for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 1

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....51 | 11 A. M.....52 | 2 P. M.....51

SUN RISES..... 5·44 MOON SETS..... 3·50
SUN SETS..... 6·24 HIGH WATER..... 10·57

(By Cable.)

LIVERPOOL, March 31.—Arrived, steamships Manhattan, France, and Tarifa, from New York.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

N. G. ship Eugenie, Voss, Hamburg, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr M. R. G., Ewart, Halifax, B. Crawley & Co.
Schr Adelia, Kingston, St. John, N. B., Lennox & Burgess.
Schr William Wilson, Jenkins, Salem, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Caroline, Tice, Millville, do.
Barge L. Royer, Ewing, New York, do.
Barge E. Wills, Wills, do. do.
Barge Columbia, Devitt, do. do.
Barge C. McDevitt, McCafferty, Bristol, do.
Barge E. Davis, Kelley, Philadelphia, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer El Cid, Nickerson, from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Diamond State, Pearson, from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr E A. Bartle, Smith, 6 days from Jacksonville, with lumber to E. T. Sloan—vessel to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr Mattie Pierce, Blutard, from Newport.

☞ Bark N. M. Haven and schr Robert Palmer, arrived yesterday from the West Indies, was consigned (vessels) to Warren & Gregg.

☞ Bark Anna, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, is consigned (vessel) to S. L. Merchant & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, from Georgetown, D. C., arrived at Newhaven 9 P. M. yesterday.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, March 31.—11 barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, March 31.—The following barges left in tow last night, eastward:—Marion, Otranto, Major O'Reilly, A. McWilliams, Harvey Wright, Union Traveller, Ira Betts, W. S. Howard, A. D. Hoyt, T. L. Hulbert, C. H. Swan, Joe, L. J. Bennett, B. F. Bruce, and G. L. Germain, all with coal for New York.

Sage Schuyler and Moonlight Rover, with coal, for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, April 1.—The Henry Altenbrand, with corn, and Katy Stewart, with coal, for New York, left yesterday.

Tug Jefferson passed down 8 30 A. M. with 10 light barges for Baltimore, and 2 tide-water boats, one loaded for interior of Pennsylvania. L. S. C.

CITY ITEMS.

THE GUARANTEES OF THE ORIGINAL MILTON GOLD JEWELRY COMPANY OF No. 1022 CHESNUT STREET.—First. They guarantee their goods always to retain their color and brilliancy. Second. That no jeweler in America can tell them from the expensive gold jewelry, except by weight. Third. That as a substitute for virgin gold it has no equal. Fourth. That the styles of the Milton Gold Jewelry are of the latest and most elegant patterns. Fifth. That they have a larger assortment than any other house in America. The Milton Gold Jewelry Company have adopted the popular American One Dollar plan for the sale of their goods, in order to bring them at once within the reach of all classes. We respectfully invite our American friends to view the goods we have exposed for sale, that they may be convinced in regard to the elegance of the patterns and the newness of the styles. Salesroom, No. 1022 Chesnut street, open daily from 8 A. M. until 8 P. M.

"THE ORCHESTRA."—This musical journal, published by Mr. T. N. Stack, in its edition of to-day contains an elaborate and unusually interesting *criticism* of the *Nilsson concert*, criticisms of the concerts of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, an exposition of the Boston system of teaching music in the public schools by H. B. Whittington, a New York musical letter, fashion letter, a foreign letter, together with much interesting matter to the musical profession of the city. It is for sale at the principal music stores and news-stands.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS the best.

GREEN GUM PLASTERS,
THE ONLY ONES which effectually will CURE CORNS BUNIONS, are manufactured by
G. KRAUSE, Apothecary,
N. W. cor. Twelfth and Chesnut Streets.

IT WORKS TO PERFECTION.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething is perfectly harmless.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE the best made in America.

DIED.

BLOXSOM.—On 28th instant, PHILISA AMANDA, wife of Captain John Bloxsom, and daughter of Thomas and Ann M. Dutch, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 36 Christian street, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer Church Vault.

COLLIER.—On March 31, at Binghamton, N. Y., MARGARET D. COLLIER, in the 74th year of her age.

DELLEKER.—On the 29th instant, WILLIAM J. DELLEKER, aged 51 years.

The relatives and male friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 337 S. Twenty-first street, on Monday, 3d of April, at 9 o'clock. Funeral services at St. John's Church, Thirteenth street, above Chesnut, at 10 o'clock. ***

NATT.—On Thursday morning, March 30, 1871, of pneumonia, JOSEPH S. NATT, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also, Montgemery Lodge, No. 19, A. Y. M., and his Masonic brethren generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, John G. Ford, No. 559 N. Sixteenth street, on Monday afternoon, April 3, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

STUBBS.—On the 30th ultimo, CHARLES H. STUBBS, son of Joanna and the late Captain Charles Stubbs, aged 22 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Excelsior Temple of H. and T., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. James S. Everton, No. 402 Queen street, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Lafayette Cemetery.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, WALNUT and NINETEENTH Streets.—Services to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock.

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Choral service and sermon to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. 4 1 s2t*

☞ SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SPRUCE Street, below Sixth.—Rev. J. P. CONKEY will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. 4 1 s2t*

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth—Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above ARCH.—Rev. A. REED, D. D., Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CATHARINE Street, above Sixth.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. W. C. ROBINSON, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. J. PAXSON, Pastor.

☞ SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street and PENN Square.—Rev. HENRY C. McCOOK, Pastor., will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

☞ CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, CORNER SEVENTEENTH and SUMMER Streets.—Rev. BENJAMIN WATSON, D. D. Rector. Services on to-morrow (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, S. E. CORNER ARCH and BROAD Streets.—Preaching Sunday at 10½ A. M. by Rev. JAMES NEILL, and 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. WALKER JACKSON. Strangers invited.

☞ SPRING GARDEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, TWENTIETH and SPRING GARDEN Streets.—Rev. C. H. PAYNE, D. D., the recently appointed Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers invited.

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH.—CHESNUT Street, west of EIGHTEENTH.—Preaching to-morrow morning at 10½, by Rev. B. GRIFFITHS, D. D. Service in evening at 7½ o'clock.

☞ SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace.—Rev. L. P. HORNBERGER, Pastor. Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

☞ BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.—First anniversary of the Church Sunday, April 2d. Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach in the morning at 10½ and evening at 7½ o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject, "The *Note* of Christianity." Strangers welcome.

☞ DIVINE SERVICE (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL) will be held in the hall of the COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, THIRTY-NINTH Street, above Market, on Sunday, April 2d, at 10·30 A. M. and 7·30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2·30.

☞ SPECIAL SERVICES ALL NEXT WEEK at MESSIAH LUTHERAN CHURCH, JEFFERSON and SIXTEENTH Streets.—Rev. F. W. CONRAD, D. D., at 10½ o'clock; Rev. T. STORK, D. D., at 7½ on "Jesus Weeping over Jerusalem." All are welcome.

☞ ST. MARK'S CHURCH, LOCUST, ABOVE Sixteenth street.—The sixth sermon of the course on the Distinctive Principles of the Church will be delivered to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. EDWARD SHIPPEN WATSON, of Lancaster. Subject:—"Preaching." Seats free.

☞ REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., WILL PREACH in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening sermon, the twenty-third of a series on interesting incidents in the ministry of Christ, "Judas Iscariot the Traitor."

☞ THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES of the CENTRAL BRANCH OF THE WOMEN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE M. E. CHURCH will take place April 4, 5, 6 and 7, commencing Tuesday evening, April 4, in the ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, at 7½ o'clock. An address by Mrs. J. F. WILLING, of Illinois; reading the report for the year, and other interesting exercises.

Wednesday afternoon, April 5, at 3½ o'clock, in the KENSINGTON M. E. CHURCH, corner of RICHMOND and MARLBOROUGH streets, Mrs. BALDWIN, of the China Mission, and also Mrs. Dr. EASTLACK, will address the ladies on Missionary Work.

Thursday afternoon, April 6, at 3½ o'clock, Mrs. BALDWIN will meet the ladies in the SPRING GARDEN M. E. CHURCH, TWENTIETH and SPRING GARDEN Streets. Very interesting exercises may be expected.

Friday afternoon, April 7, at 3½ o'clock, Mrs. BALDWIN and Mrs. EASTLACK will address the ladies at EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH, CHRISTIAN Street, below Fourth.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St.
IMMENSE STOCK
OF THE BEST BRANDS
IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.
Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers,
THOMAS MOORE & SON,
JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and
THOMAS MOORE.
The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4smwf

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE!—TO ALL PASSENGERS on the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad and its branches.—The undersigned takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to his patrons and friends for their favors and patronage for many years past, and to inform them that, owing to circumstances beyond his control, he has been compelled to give up his position as the News Agent of the P. G. and N. Railroad, and has therefore transferred his stock and business to his store, No. 809 GREEN Street, one door below the depot, where he hopes to receive their favors as heretofore, and assures them that all orders for goods in his line will be promptly attended to at less prices than elsewhere in the neighborhood. Bookbinding promptly attended to. Stationery, Notions, and Fancy Goods kept constantly on hand. The Baggage Express will still continue to call for and deliver Baggage, Goods, etc., to all parts of the city as heretofore. Be sure and leave the orders in the store, not in depot as has been the case. Particular attention paid to the care of all parcels left in the store next door to depot. My policy is to please all.
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Newspaper and Periodical Dealer,
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☞ A MERCANTILE NECESSITY.—LETTER Press copies from Printing executed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS', FIFTH and CHESNUT. 1t

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Another case of the Fine French Pique, at 50 cents.

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TWO CASES MARSEILLES QUILTS, just landed, marked a bargain.

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Great Bargains and Special Inducements to Cash Purchasers in Carpetings.
HAVING A LARGE LOT OF
Ingrain, Tapestry Brussels and Body Brussels
Consigned to us for our special account, we can sell them at same prices as they are bought wholesale at in New York. This we guarantee.
INGRAINS at 75 cents per yard, all wool.
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The Popular Clothiers!
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GREAT BROWN HALL,
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Of Every Grade,
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To do justice to that choice,
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Art Galleries and Warerooms,
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Oil Paintings,
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All Chromos reduced 30 per cent. on former prices. 4 1 stuth 6mrp

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WATCHES,
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In presenting their Watches to the American public, we do so with the knowledge that in point of finish and time-keeping qualities they are superior for the price to any Watch made in this country.
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STEM-WINDERS,
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Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
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MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
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FIXED PRICES.
DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,
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TREES AND PLANTS.
STANDARD TREES for the Orchard.
DWARF TREES for the Garden.
GRAPE VINES for arbors and trellises
SMALL FRUITS of every kind.
Defensive and Ornamental Hedging.
Catalogues sent free to all applicants.
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Oriental and Plain Effects in Ottomans.
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Black Thibet, Fringed and Bound.
New Llama Lace Pointes and Jackets.
500 Striped Ristori, Miranda, Llama, etc., $3·00 up.
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Taiko Cloth Suits for $10·00.
Black Silk and Silk Serge Suits.
Swiss Overskirts and Suits.
Linen Suits for Spring of 1871.
Victoria Lawn Suits and Wrappers.
Chintz, Percale, and Cashmere Wrappers.
Dresses, Suits, Skirts, etc., made to order.
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Plain Underwear of every kind.
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Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT Street,
WILL HAVE A GRAND EXHIBITION
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SPRING DRESS GOODS,
MONDAY, April 3.
Laces, Silks, Grenadines. Silk Serges, Pongees,
And all Choice Textures imported this season.
Ladies' Suits, Sacques, Etc., in Newest Styles.
WANTED, YOUNG LADIES AS LEARNERS. 4 1 2t

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ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES AND BROWN STOUT.
Just received, a fresh invoice of Guinness' Extra Dublin Stout, Tennant's English Ale and Brown Stout, Robert Younger's Sparkling Edinburgh Ale, Bass & Co.'s East India Pale Ale, Allsopp's Pale Ale, in stone and glass, all in fine order, our own importation.
A full line of choice and desirable FAMILY GROCERIES.
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We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
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DOZEN JUST LANDED
OF OUR CELEBRATED
LaBelle Kid Glove
Will be received from the Custom House on Saturday morning, April 1.
These are the best $1·25 Gloves in America.
Every pair Guaranteed. If they rip or tear another pair given in exchange.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
Importers of Kid Gloves,
No. 23 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
AND
No. 908 CHESNUT STREET,
3 11 6wtf PHILADELPHIA.

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

HEAVIER THE CROSS.

Heavier the cross, the nearer heaven:
No cross without, no God within,
Death, judgment from the heart are driven
Amid the world's false glare and din.
O happy he, with all his loss,
Whom God hath set beneath the cross.

Heavier the cross, the better Christian;
This is the touchstone God applies.
How many a garden would be wasting.
Unwet by showers from weeping eyes!
The gold by fire is purified;
The Christian is by trouble tried.

Heavier the cross, the more aspiring;
From vales we climb to mountain crest;
The pilgrim of the desert tiring,
Longs for the Canaan of his rest.
The dove has here no rest in sight,
And to the ark she wings her flight.

Heavier the cross, the easier dying;
Death is a friendlier face to see;
To life's decay one bids defying,
From life's distress one then is free.
The cross sublimely lifts our faith
To Him who triumphed over death.

Thou Crucified! the cross I carry,
The longer, may it dearer be;
And lest I faint while here I tarry,
Implant thou such a heart in me;
That faith, hope, love may flourish there,
Till for the cross my crown I wear.

STRAY THOUGHTS.

How many needs have they for whom Jesus pleads! The Holy Spirit leads those for whom Jesus pleads, and Jesus pleads for those whom the blessed Spirit leads. No pleading, no leading.

The Lord will never fail those whom He teaches that they are frail. He will not fail the frail.

Those who are made meek by the Lord are made meet for Him. Those who are made meek by His grace are made meet for His glory.

Where there is no evidence that a person has been made meek by grace, there is no proof that he has been made meet for glory. Meekness and meetness are not far apart; both are the works of God.

The God of heaven can alone make a sinner meet for it.

Those whom the Lord mades strong will not be on the earth long.

The child of God sometimes feels black, slack, and flat.

Nothing gives the believer such good cheer as to feel the Lord is near. The fear of the Lord's frown will cast him down.

A man may have wet eyes, and not spiritual cries. Esau had. A man may pray, and not be in the right way. Balaam did (Num. xxiii. 10).

Those who love God will not escape the rod.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—The Rev. Edward Hale, rector of St. Paul's Church, in Kinderhook Village, died at the Utica Lunatic Asylum lately. He was suddenly seized with lunacy the previous week, which was first noticed by the public in the sermon preached by him on Sunday.

—A correspondent of the New York *Observer* relates the case of an Episcopal clergyman in that city who declined to attend the funeral of a most estimable lady, a member of his own congregation. The reason was that the lady's family, who all belonged to the Dutch Church, desired that their own pastor should take part in the services, which were held in a private house.

—A Mr. Buss, in the House of Commons, in the discussion on the bill giving to Dissenters the right of burial in consecrated church-yards, said he had no objection to the burial of Dissenters in those grounds, provided they would perform their burial service at their homes or in their chapels, but he would not vote for permission to celebrate such services in the church-yards.

—Rev. C. P. Jennings, M. D., for many years a Presbyterian minister, was ordained in the Episcopal Church in Columbia, Mo., in February last.

—Rev. Mr. Schereschewsky, connected with the Episcopal mission at Pekin, China, has been engaged for three years in translating the Old Testament into the Mandarin Chinese, the official language used throughout the empire.

—Much remark has been excited by the action of the Rev. Dr. Cooper, Rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, in admitting a preacher of the Society of Friends to his pulpit, it being apparently so contrary to the traditions of the Episcopal Church. According to the *Church Journal*, however, the rule for such cases was so amended by the last General Convention as to leave this matter of the introduction of "sectarian preachers" into "church pulpits" entirely to the pastor. "He can permit any one to minister to his church, and before its congregations, who can give evidence sufficient to him of being duly licensed or ordained."

PRESBYTERIAN.

—An educational convention of ministers and laymen of the United Presbyterian Church was held at Alleghany City, Pa., on March 7th. It resolved to ask the coming General Assembly to designate a day of prayer for colleges and schools, and to consider the propriety of appointing a University Board or Senate, to have the management of educational interests; to fix a course of study for all the institutions; to examine all candidates for degrees, confer degrees, etc.

—Meetings in aid of the memorial fund have been held in many of the Presbyterian churches in New York during February and March. On April 2d meetings are to occur at the Rutgers Church, and at Rev. George S. Chambers' Church, on Murray Hill. "The effort," says the *Observer*, "is one to equip the Church for a future career of increasing usefulness, and to accomplish this in grateful recognition of past mercies. It evidently took its rise in gratitude and joy, was begun with prayer, and it now seems to bid fair to terminate in a general thanksgiving."

—The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions give notice that unless they exceed, for this and the next month, the receipts for the corresponding months of the last year, there will be a deficit of $74,000. The members of the board call for an earnest efforts on the part of the churches to save it from such a result of the year's labors for the first year of the union.

—The new and handsome Presbyterian church at Midway, Ky., was dedicated to the service of God lately. The services on this occasion were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson.

—The Presbytery of Chesapeake has refused to dissolve the pastoral relation between the Rev. J. A. Lefevre and the Franklin Square Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, Md. Mr. Lefevre, therefore, does not go to the Pine Street Church, St. Louis.

—The Presbyteries of the United Presbyterian Church are discussing the question, "Is Papal baptism valid?" Some vote aye, some no, some both ways, some are mum.

—Two German schools of theology are now sustained by the Presbyterian Church, one in Dubuque, Iowa, and one in Newark, N. J.

—The Presbyterians in New Zealand have a general assembly, a synod, eight presbyteries, seventy ministers, and two hundred and thirty "ecclesiastical buildings."

METHODIST.

—As a proof of the growth of Methodism in New Jersey, it may be stated that in 1870 there was a membership of 58,832, while thirty years before the number was 21,300. Last year there were 665 preachers and 433 churches, the latter being valued at $3,113,745. There were 165 parsonages, valued at $604,950; an academy at Pennington, valued at $100,000; one in process of erection at Vineland, valued at $40,000; one at Hackettstown, worth $75,000, and the Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, belonging to the Church at large, valued at $500,000, including endowments.

—Bishop Ames has appointed the Rev. L. M. Vernon, of the St. Louis Conference, missionary to Italy. He is to leave, we understand, early this spring for the new field. It is probable that the Rev. F. A. Spencer, of the Ohio Conference, formerly of India, will also be appointed to the same mission.

—Nineteen new churches have been built the past year in the Central Pennsylvania Conference, at a cost of $187,000.

—The total cost of the Chinese Methodist Episcopal Mission property on Washington street, San Francisco, including furniture, is $30,000. Rents from stores below and rooms above now amount to $140 per month.

—In Sierra Leone, the Wesleyan Mission has refused State aid.

—The Newark Methodist Conference reports that $99,000 have been subscribed towards the Centenary Collegiate Institute at Hackettstown, New Jersey.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The Congregational church in Hannibal, Mo., received fifty-three new members at the last communion, all but nine on profession. Many of these were men of prominent influence in the city.

—The Mount Vernon Church, Boston, has called the Rev. S. E. Herrick, of Chelsea, and it is generally expected that he will accept.

—The Park Street Church, New York, at their recent annual meeting, voted to make the salary of the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Murray, $7000 the coming year. They also passed a vote requesting the choir to commence the service on Sunday five minutes after the appointed hour—that is, at twenty-five minutes of eleven and at five minutes past three; and they requested the ushers to show strangers to any seats not then taken.

—The Clinton Avenue Church, Brooklyn (Dr. Rudington's), commemorate this jubilee year by the payment of their church debt, $15,000, on a late Sabbath.

REFORMED.

—The Rev. Dr. E E. Hughes, Professor in the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, Pa., has notified the President of the Board of Visitors of his purpose to resign his professorship in the institution.

—The *German Reformed Messenger* says:—"The *Presbyterian* of last week, in its column of 'Church News' announces that the Rev. Jacob Totka, of the Church Reformed Church, has been received, in Minnesota, as a candidate for orders in the Episcopal Church. There must be some mistake in the announcement, as such a name has never been found on the roll of the ministry of the Reformed Church in the United States."

—The Rev. E. P. Ingersoll, pastor of the Middle Reformed Church at Harrison and Court streets, Brooklyn, received into the communion last Sabbath 113 persons—98 on profession of faith.

BAPTIST.

—Fifteen Baptist clergymen of Brooklyn have given their names to the following resolution in reference to the acceptance of the "Baptist Home gift":—

"*Resolved*, That we, the undersigned Baptist pastors of Brooklyn, pained and mortified by this act of degeneracy, which is unscriptural, and is in direct opposition to our antecedents and to our strenuously avowed principles, hereby enter our fixed and solemn protest against it."

The *National Baptist* thinks that the Baptists of all places "should let their voices be distinctly heard in this case, and should put their judgment plainly on record."

—The Trustees of the Arkansas Baptist College have obtained about 37,000 acres of land on the Little Red river, and some sixty colonists have already settled there. Professor Fory, of Chicago, writes that the "great objects contemplated at the outset—the founding of a denominational University and a Female College of high order—are ever kept steadily in view, and all our plans are formed in constant and direct reference to these great ends; and we are happy to say that never before in our colonial history have we had such encouraging prospects of success both for our educational and colonial work."

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

—The London *Church Review* is informed that there is a great probability that the suspended sittings of the Vatican Council may be resumed at Antwerp in the course of the ensuing summer.

—Three candidates for the priesthood were ordained in the Church of the Paulist Fathers, at Ninth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, New York, on Saturday morning, March 25—B. D. Hill, an Englishman, formerly a Protestant; G. M. Searle, a graduate of Harvard, and subsequently a Naval Academy professor; and W. J. Dwyer, lately a candidate for orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, NO. 230 SOUTH THIRD STREET, CORNER OF WILLINGS ALLEY.
PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1871.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Westmoreland Coal Company will be held at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve during the ensuing year. F. H. JACKSON,
3 20 14t Secretary.

☞ AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
A meeting of the subscribers to the stock of the American Steamship Company of Philadelphia will be held at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, April 4, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and organizing said Company according to law.
JOHN O. JAMES, Chairman.
EDWARD K. STEVENSON, Secretary,
3 29 5t Commissioners.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the AMERICAN BUTTONHOLE, OVERSEAMING AND SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY will be held at the Factory, S. W. corner of TWENTIETH Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, on TUESDAY, April 11, at 3 o'clock P. M. W. E. STEEN,
Secretary.
Philadelphia, March 27, 1871. 3 28 6t

☞ THE CHEAPEST AND BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD,
Harper's Liquid Hair Dye Never Fades or Washes Out,
will change gray, red, or frosted hair, whiskers, or moustache a beautiful black or brown as soon as applied. Warranted, or money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 3 28 tuths6m

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
3 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ MAMMOTH GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO.
The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at No. 900 WALNUT Street, at noon on the 4th day of April, when an election will be held for Five Directors to serve the ensuing year.
MICHAEL NISBET,
3 18 sw5t Secretary.

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17t

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

MARBLE WORKS.

H. S. TARR & SON'S
MANUFACTORY OF
Carved and Ornamental Marble Work,
GREEN Street, above Seventh,
1 30 3m PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE
Safe Home Investment.
THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
7 PER CENT. GOLD
First Mortgage Bonds.
Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,
At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.
The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.
For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad
7 PER CENT. BONDS,
Free of Taxes.

We are now offering a limited amount of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company
At 82½ and Accrued Interest.
The Bonds are issued in
$100s, $500s, and $1000s,
COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.
We placed the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company at 85 per cent. They are now bringing on the open market 95 per cent. This fact is strong evidence of the standing and credit of this Company.
The road is now finished and doing a large and profitable business.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
And Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

ON AND AFTER APRIL 1, THE COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre R. R. Co.,
DUE ON THAT DATE,
Will be paid at the Banking House of
STERLING & CO.,
No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
3 30 10t PHILADELPHIA.

5 PER CENT.
New United States Loan.
Agents appointed to receive subscriptions or exchange
FOR 5-20 BONDS.
Books now open and information furnished as terms, etc.
ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
3 8 tf PHILADELPHIA.

DUNN BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.
Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.
Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.
Make Collections on all points.
Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.
Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 2

B. K. JAMISON & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 1 26

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.
JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,
LONDON.
BANKERS
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.
Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,
Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.
Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.
RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
2 2 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVESTORS.
A Choice Security.
We are now able to supply a limited amount of the
Catawissa Railroad Company's
7 PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS
FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX.
They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 30 *miles*, and *are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly 100 miles*, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.
When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of 1300 acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.
They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.
Price 92½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.
For further information, apply to
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
1 28 PHILADELPHIA.

NEW
Loan of the United States.
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE
New 5 Per Cent. United States Loan
Received at our Office, where all information will given as to terms, etc.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

7 Per Cent. Gold Coupons
THE COUPONS OF THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due April 1, will be paid
Free of all Taxes,
On and after that date, at the Banking House of
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
3 22 tf PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.
City Warrants
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 50 South THIRD Street,
3 26 tf PHILADELPHIA.

530 530
HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [3 27 6m
No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co. PHILA. & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York
Dealers in U.S. Bonds Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges. Issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

NEW U. S. LOAN.
GOLD AND 5-20s
Converted into New Loans of the United States on best terms.
DE HAVEN & BRO.
Financial Agents United States,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
3 25 stuth 1m

COUPONS.
THE COUPONS OF THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading R.R.,
Due April 1,
Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of
WM. PAINTER & CO.
PHILADELPHIA.
3 29 15t WILLIAM S. HILLES, Treasurer.

INVESTMENT BONDS
PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.
LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MISSOURI, 10s.
DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA (including Omaha), 10s, and other choice Western county and city bonds, yielding good rates of interest.
WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD 6s, endorsed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
For full particulars apply to
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
3 2 3m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE,
Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
Free of all Taxes,
At 85 and Accrued Interest.
These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.
P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,
2 PHILADELPHIA.

LUMBER
1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1871
1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871
1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871
1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1871
1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871
1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1871
1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1871
1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871
1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2600 SOUTH Street. 1871

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

SAXON GREEN,
is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any other because it will Paint twice as much surface.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN
PAINTS.
J. H. WEEKS & CO., Manufacturers,
3 9 tf No. 124 N. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.—TO CONTRACTORS AND BRIDGE BUILDERS.

DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYS,
No. 224 South FIFTH Street, Philadelphia.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Department of Surveys until 3 o'clock P. M. of April 15, 1871, for the CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE over the river Schuylkill on the site of the Suspension Bridge at Fairmount, and its approaches to extend from Twenty-fifth and Spring Garden streets, in the Fifteenth ward, to Thirty-second and Bridge streets, in the Twenty-fourth ward, a length of about 2730 feet.
Proposals will be received for the bridge superstructure over the river, including all materials, workmanship, and erecting ready for use. It will be 340 feet span, of wrought iron, and also two trusses for Thirtieth street, 80 feet span, of wrought iron. Detailed plans of these bridges, conforming to specifications, to accompany proposals.
Proposals for all the iron work on *approaches* will be accepted separately, to be erected complete for use, as per plans and specifications.
And separate proposals for the graduation and masonry, to include curbing and paving, as per specifications and plans.
Each bid must be made upon blanks prepared, otherwise they will not be accepted, and every bidder must submit the names of two persons of undoubted responsibility, who will be bound with them as security for the faithful completion of contract. The city reserves the privilege of rejecting any and all bids that may not be satisfactory.
Payments will be made monthly in bonds of the city of Philadelphia, or in cash, at the discretion of the Mayor.
Each bid must be accompanied by a certificate from the Law Department that a proper bond, for the sum of five hundred ($500) dollars, has been filed there, in accordance with the ordinance approved May 25, 1860.
The contractor or contractors, in making their proposals, shall do so with the understanding that if their proposal shall be accepted every dispute or difference which may arise incident thereto shall be decided by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, from whose decision there shall be no appeal.
All bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals offered on said day, at 3½ o'clock. Plans may be seen and examined at the Department of Surveys, where specifications and blank proposals may be obtained on and after the 16th inst.
STRICKLAND KNEASS,
3 25 4t Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY, No. 206 S. FOURTH Street, Room No. 2.
ST. LOUIS, March 2, 1871.
SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, April 3, 1871, for furnishing the Subsistence Department U. S. A.:—
88 pounds mess pork.
40,000 pounds of bacon—clear sides.
181,000 pound of double extra flour.
13,000 pounds of hard bread.
11,000 pounds of corn meal—kiln dried.
15,000 pounds of beans—white navy.
6,000 pounds of split peas.
4,500 pounds of rice—Carolina.
600 pounds of hominy.
17,000 pounds of green Rio coffee.
1,000 pounds of Rio coffee—roasted.
6,000 pounds of brown sugar.
1,500 gallons of whisky vinegar.
3,000 pounds of candles—adamantine.
8,000 pounds of extra family soap.
37,500 pounds of salt.
500 pounds of pepper—black.
4,500 pounds of hams—sugar-cured.
17,000 pounds of choice family flour.
3,500 pounds of dried apples.
500 pounds of dried peaches.
1,200 pounds of raisins.
175 gallons of pickled cucumbers.
50 gallons of pickled onions.
375 gallons of sauerkraut.
332 dozen cans of milk.
3,200 pounds of lard.
7,000 pounds of butter.
1,000 pounds of cheese.
Information as to kind of packages, condition, etc. etc., can be obtained on application at this office. C. B. PENROSE,
3 13 † Captain, C. S., U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDINGS, Fayette Street, near Charles, BALTIMORE, Md., March 28, 1871.
PROPOSALS are invited for dredging a channel through Fredericksburg and Spottswood Bars, in the Rappahannock river. Proposals, to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 28, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present. *Separate Proposals* will be also received for removing one wreck in Fredericksburg bar.
The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed 90 feet in width or 8 feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered. The tide rises about two feet
Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.
The right to reject any bid is reserved.
WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 29 6t Major of Engineers U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE STREET, NEAR CHARLES, BALTIMORE, Md., March 20, 1871.
PROPOSALS are invited for Dredging a Channel in Queenstown Creek, Maryland, from Chester River to Queenstown. Proposals to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 22, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may be present.
The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed one hundred feet in width or eight feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.
Forms of proposals and any desired information to be had on application at this office.
The right to reject any bid is reserved.
WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 23 6t Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE ST., NEAR CHARLES, BALTIMORE, Md., March 29, 1871.
PROPOSALS are invited for excavating a channel in the James river, at the Rocketts, near Richmond, Va.
Proposals, to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 29, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.
The material to be removed is rock in beds and boulders. The channel is not to exceed 180 feet in width or 18 feet in depth at mean high water. The locality is sheltered. The tide rises about 2½ feet.
Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.
The right to reject any bid is reserved.
WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 29 Major of Engineers U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE ST., NEAR CHARLES, BALTIMORE, Md., March 21, 1871.
PROPOSALS are invited for Dredging a Channel at Cambridge, Maryland. Proposals to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 24, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.
The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed one hundred feet in width or ten feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.
Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.
The right to reject any bid is reserved.
WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 23 Major of Engineer U. S. Army.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 30, 1871.
SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, May 1, 1871, for building a brick or stone wall, with one double and one single iron gate, around the National Cemetery at Annapolis, Md.
Bidders will be required to specify the price per lineal foot, and no bid will be entertained that does not conform to this requirement. Forms for proposals and specifications furnished upon application to this office.
HENRY C. HODGES,
3 31 6t Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1871.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office (where proper forms will be furnished) until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, April 21, 1871, for the delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, of
880 pairs Boots (600 pairs to be cable screwed).
1000 Haversacks.
1000 yards Crimson Worsted Lace, 1¾ inch.
All to be of army standard, samples of which can be seen at this office.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
3 21 Deputy Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. etc., No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

[COMMUNICATED.]

St. Clement's Church—The Defense.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

One of your correspondents having become "an outsider" in the St. Clement's Church controversy, has given his views from his present standpoint in your issue of the 30th instant. "A Parishioner" craves leave to reply to the new matter brought out in this last effusion, calling attention at the very outset to what is a noticeable fact, to wit, the omission of all reference to the vestry's original charges against the clergy of setting up a confessional in the church, and teaching the efficaciousness of prayers for the dead. The original cause of the difference between the high contending parties is lost from sight; and in spite of the earnest protest of the vestry in the *Inquirer* of the 23d ult., that they "have taken an active part, not, of course, against the rector personally, but against the (to them) objectionable features of his administration of affairs in the parish," the issue is now narrowed down to the question whether Dr. Batterson shall be sustained in his labors—not whether there shall be an "advance," but rather whether there shall be a retrograde. The false issue, upon which the Bishop was misled into giving his opinion, is now abandoned, the war being waged at present against the clergy and ritualism. It is not a little strange that the choral services at St. Clement's should have been held peacefully, quietly, and, let me venture to hope, religiously for two years, without any objection being raised or disturbance made until "outsiders" commenced going there "to see the fun," when the refrain from their jesting and mockery fell upon the ears of the vestry and led them at once to conclude that for two years past their worship has been mere "Sunday evenings' amusement;" and straightway they remonstrate, mind you, not with the "outsiders" or "foolish young brothers" or "brainless young women," but with the rector, and they make haste to pick a quarrel with him and introduce a resolution of request for his resignation. The vestry precipitate the issue, they hurry to the Bishop and ask him to decide a question which they say has been referred to him, when in truth it has not; they publish "extracts" from their minutes in pamphlet form, carefully omitting "a paper read by the rector;" they print their extracts in the daily papers, and they make a dreadful noise in the hopes of frightening timid people into their views. And all this they call "mildness, gentleness, and forbearance." The result is that people begin to inquire into the matter, and they find out the "characteristics of this vestry to quarrel with their rectors;" and they also find that this vestry neglect certain religious duties. "A Parishioner" ventured to call attention to these facts, whereupon he is met with the charge of showing "a strong desire to throw discredit upon the vestry in their corporate capacity and as Christian gentlemen;" and he is told "that the plan of the Batterson party is to create an impression that the vestry are irreligious men," etc.

Now, while he disclaims any such desire or intention, and hopes that no one of the vestry will draw such erroneous conclusions, he, nevertheless, does with all respect and sincerity deny their authority as Christian teachers, or as mentors of Christian teachers. They should "hear the church," not teach it. "For the priest's lips should keep knowledge, and they should seek the law at his mouth: for he is the messenger of the Lord of hosts." Vestrymen are merely trustees of the temporalities of the Church, not guardians to see that pure doctrines only are taught. But the allusion to the vestry's neglect of their duties is called "unkind things uttered in regard to the vestrymen," and "slurs," and "An Outsider" affirms that the vestry then "took the simplest means to make their real standpoint known, * * * by publishing the minutes," etc., of the vestry. Now Mr. "Outsider" has got the cart before the horse, as witness the following dates and acts:—On March 15 the vestry distributed their pamphlet among the congregation; on March 22 it appeared in THE TELEGRAPH, and on March 23 their "mild" and humble statement appeared in the *Inquirer*. The same day (March 23) "A Parishioner" penned, and on March 24 published in THE TELEGRAPH, his communication, which, "An Outsider" says, compelled the vestry to take the simplest means to make their case known: that is, publish their statement ten days previously. Here, for once, an effect precedes its cause.

But "An Outsider," forgetting his *role* becomes an "insider," a vestryman indeed, and tells us that "the vestry decline to make any effort whatever to secure a re-election or influence a single vote." Let us see about this. At the last meeting of the vestry, judges of election were chosen, and this body of "mild" and "gentle" personages selected two of their own number to conduct the election, and gave the "Batterson party" no representation whatever, albeit they have two in the vestry. Of course this has nothing to do with any effort towards a re-election. Then they announce that a certain class of voters shall be excluded, and they would have us infer that this is without a purpose. But the veil is too thin. So also is the hue and cry about "a brotherhood," "Jesuits," "Reformed Catholic Church," "Roman Church," "banners, candles, millinery, embroideries, crosses," etc. All the timid persons who are to be frightened in this contest have already been captured, but they are very few. That "electioneering dodge" will not change anybody at this late day. The weak creatures have gone with the outsiders, and fun-seekers, and those who went to St. Clement's to see how the fight progressed, but left without seeing it. Nor is any one left to be influenced by the cry "that imitation is the sincerest form of flattery." It will be an unhappy day for the Episcopal Church when she has to surrender such of her forms of service as are similar to the Roman Catholic Church. When that day comes what will she have left? Will we not all be "outsiders" then? Nor will the statement that "more novelties" may be expected at St. Clement's serve in this emergency, unless the bright particular stars of the vestry intend to do some of the preaching, and read reports upon Church doctrine, being careful to note all the latest changes and to keep pace with them; in which case, no doubt, the demand for seats will be large, and the interest intense. There need be no effort made to "worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness," but real good, hard preaching on mildness, meekness, gentleness, forbearance, finances, church management, etc., with an occasional allusion to the *necessity* of baptism, being careful to give no offense to those who don't believe in it; and to confirmation and the *duty* to commune once a year about Easter, and as much oftener as you *conscientiously* can. And occasionally they will think how Dr. Batterson and Dr. Stewart administered communion every Sunday and on all saints' days in the year at 8 (sometimes 6) o'clock A. M., and how many Episcopalians from other parishes made use of the great privilege! And they will think, also, how they held services twice every day in Lent and all through the heat of summer (at $1500 per year), while other churches were closed, and their evangelical preachers were seeking rest from their weary and lily requited labors at the sea-side. For profitable musings befor the sermon (for the services, being an imitation and flattery of Rome, need not be minded), we commend these thoughts to all "outsiders" who wish to change the administration of St. Clement's parish!

"An Outsider" admits that the pew-rents have increased during the last five years. Will he also admit (for it is susceptible of proof) that the debts of the church, to the amount of $15,000, have been paid off during that time; and that of that sum the vestry contributed $2000 in certificates of indebtedness against the church and $500 in cash? Will he also admit that, whereas there were one hundred and twenty communicants two years ago, there are three hundred and fifty now? And that some persons who have attended St. Clement's for the last five years without being invited to baptism, confirmation, or communion now enjoy the blessings of these rites, and all as the result of Dr. Batterson's teaching and practice? And, what is of more importance in some minds, that the annual revenues of the church are three times what they were when the present clergy took hold of it?

The allusion of "An Outsider" to the Bishop is a very unhappy one. The clergy of St. Clement's are not in contempt of the "Episcopal power," and they do not defy that power. They have not dared it to any act, and they have not refused obedience to any lawful command. "Whatever the Bishop may command, counsel, or advise, within the limits of his rightful authority, shall, with a glad mind, be reverently followed and obeyed to the letter and in spirit." The clergy of St. Clement's are and will be loyal to the Church authority lawfully exercised. The last visit of the Bishop (March 10) was an exceedingly happy one to them, the charge of the Bishop to the confirmation class being one that could not fail to receive the heartiest commendations from all parties. That the Bishop has been placed in a false position before the public is the fault of those who assume to be his friends; and no more sincere regrets about this unhappy occurrence can be manifested than those held by the clergy of St. Clement's.

"An Outsider" may consider it "a *pretty* quarrel as it stands," but the clergy of St. Clement's consider it a *sorrowful* one, and so does

April 1, 1871. A PARISHIONER.

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INSURANCE.
Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.
INSURANCE COMPANY
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NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.
CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1 1871 $3,050,536
Receipts of Premiums, '70.....$2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050
$2,233,204
Losses paid in 1870.....$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$334,950
United States Government Loans	325,993
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

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300,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162 50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000 00
1,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650 00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447 34. M'k't v'l	$1,293 557 00
	Real Estate	56,000 50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971 27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912 00
	Cash	142,911 73
		$1,820,727 97

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CAPITAL.....$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,687,452 35
INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,831 70.
Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly
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AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1870.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and 7·10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·00 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only.
Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.
All other trains daily except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.
Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·46 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.
Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·30 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·16 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5·03 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	8·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·50 & 6·40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
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No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
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SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.
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General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.
Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.
Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Steamer's Run.
Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.
Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·20 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 3·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.
Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),
8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.
11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.
3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.
3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.
5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.
Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.
Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.
8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.
11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
1·15 and 5·20 and 8 15 P. M., for Abington.
1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.
2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.
4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.
5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
6·20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.
11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM
Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.
Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6·35 P. M.
Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P. M.
Abington at 2·35, 6·55, and 9 30 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.
Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—
For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.
Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.
Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.
HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—
WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12·20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·20 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	9 00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
" " Sunbury	2·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.
WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—
FROM PHILADELPHIA
For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.
For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).
For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.
FOR PHILADELPHIA
From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·25 P. M. Stops at all stations.
From West Chester at 1·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).
From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.
ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 1·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.
W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.
PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

For additional City News see Inside Pages.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Legislative Committee of Inquiry—The English System of Arbitration—An Important Offer to the Schuylkill County Men by the Operators—The Complete Tonnage for the Week, Etc.

The Legislative committee appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the coal troubles has concluded its researches during the present week, and will report shortly. That the report, however, after all the expensive proceedings of the committee, will be of any practical use is greatly doubted. They will probably recommend arbitration as the method of settling the troubles, they not having found that any of the railroad companies have violated their charters; but this recommendation will amount to nothing unless the parties interested see fit to adopt it. By arbitration they probably mean the particular method of proceeding in use in some of the English mines, which has there proved satisfactory, and not the so-called arbitration between the rival interests at present in use in Schuylkill county, which does no good whatever in overcoming the difficulties. Under the present circumstances any new plan which promises success is now looked upon favorably. The miners are set one way and are determined not to yield an inch; the operators and railroad men are as firmly set in an opposite direction. Both are about equally strong, and the consequence is a dead lock. With this state of affairs, the present is perhaps the easiest time to introduce a new system, but the trouble is how to introduce it. How shall the different interests be brought to agree to any terms satisfactory to each?

The Nottingham plan of arbiration, we believe it is called, is the one to which all parties now lean favorably. But one difficulty is how to run it in connection with the W. B. A., which the miners will not give up. If the miners insist upon retaining their organization entire, and under their old leaders, with the same power still in their hands, the new plan cannot be introduced. It is, however, possible to bring it to pass in connection with the Union alone; but the leaders, by the very system of arbitration, will have to be deprived of the despotic powers they now possess. And if the miners do agree to this, which it is very probable they will, considering that they are mostly tired of the government under which they have been working for so long, the other side must also concede something, and there are many things that they could concede if they felt so inclined, which would go far to produce a better feeling all around. One thing especially will have to be done away with before there is any true arbitration, or before the new system can be of any value, and that is that the operators forever cease making private arrangements with the miners to strike for the operators' benefit, when prices are low and the supply of coals plentiful. The operators will have to arbitrate mutually with the miners for a better condition of the market, or take the chances of what will happen according to the legitimate laws of trade. Arbitration, however, is as necessary between the carrying companies and the oporators of our regions as between either the companies and the miners, or the operators and miners. If the plan proposed could be extended to include this also, and be of actual service, its usefulness would be incalculably greater.

Since the judicial investigation has been closed, the operators of the Schuylkill region have made a special and important offer to their men. The proposition looks towards a speedy resuption of work. It was agreed upon by the operators on Wednesday, although it was not then made public. The following is the substance of it:—

I. The W. B. A. to abandon all future attempts to control collieries in any manner, or to interfere directly or indirectly in the matter of employment or discharge of any one, so that the operator shall have the exclusive control and management of his works.

II. The operators to agree that no one is to be discharged simply on account of his belonging to the W. B. A., or on account of any part heretofore taken in behalf of the W. B. A., but that all men are to be left free to join the W. B. A. or not, as they think proper.

The above two clauses are to be imperative and binding, and are not to be changed or varied by any reference or arbitration whatever.

III. Work to be resumed as soon as practicable, and the rate of wages for the year 1871 to be adjusted as follows:—A Board of Arbitration and Conciliation consisting of six members of the W. B. A. and six operators, chosen by their respective organizations, is to meet at Pottsville on or before the 20th of of April, to whom shall be submitted the respective offers of each party.

The Board of Arbitration and Conciliation is to have the power of deciding between the offers submitted, or rejecting either and adopting a third, or if they are unable to agree, they are to call in the umpire (who shall be selected and agreed upon before any discussion of the propositions) whose decision upon the rate of wages for the year 1871 is to be final and binding upon both parties.

IV. Such Board of Arbitration and Conciliation with an umpire, whose decision is to be final, is to be maintained for the future settlement and adjustment of all differences between the parties, except that the two first articles of this memorandum are cardinal ones, which are not to be varied or changed by any reference or arbitration whatever.

WILLIAM KENDRICK,
E. BORDA,
J. K. SIGFRIED,
On behalf of the operators of Schuylkill county.

It remains to be seen what action this proposition will bring forth. Poor Schuylkill has to bear the brunt of the trouble, and some special arrangement will have to be agreed upon for its benefit. It is the most lawless of all the coal regions, and consequently the operators there worst time. It also has not the advantage of having its coal mines and its transportation facilities managed by one and the same interest. Its miners are more ignorant than those of other regions, being mostly Irish, and consequently are harder to get along with. The majority of decent miners, the English, German, and Welsh, have long since emigrated to other parts. The other regions have no idea of the peculiar troubles of the Schuylkill region, which according to all accounts are increasing continually. The suggestion of the *Miners' Journal* made lately that the region be declared in a state of disorder and organization (which indeed it is), and that, as a final remedy, it be declared under martial law and the military invoked for its relief, is decidedly a good one; and if something is not speedily done, just that thing will come to pass, and nothing else.

The following is the complete summary of the trade for the past week, as reported for the Pottsville *Miners' Journal* of to-day:—

	1870. WEEK.	1870. TOTAL.	1871. WEEK.	1871. TOTAL.	INC. & DEC.
Anthracite.					
P. & R. R....	73,495	760,421	16,821	533,213	d227,209
Sch. Canal...	1,124	36,982	707	37,061	598
L. Val R.R.S.	66,125	720,626	10,302	384,018	d345,608
L.V.R.R. Nth			462	34,683	34,683
L. Canal....					
L. Nav. R. R.	20,580	179,369	1,792	68,930	d110,449
Ber'ton Sth	37,174	376,061			d370,061
do Nth	13,124	141,311			d141,311
Pa. Coal Co..	19,545	293,567	204	3,446	d290,121
Pa. Canal....					
D. & H. Cal..					
D. & H. R. R. E	10,733	111,782	1,069	49,402	d62,380
do. do. W	1,380	21,564		12,720	d8,844
do. do. S.	10,617	48,380			d48,380
Wyoming Nh.					
Shamokin....	6,107	61,614	11,424	99,946	38,332
Trevorton....	2,557	7,368			
Big Lick Col.			2,032	15,345	15,345
Lykens V. Co.		240		10,042	9,792
Williamston.	4,713	30,012	4,726	34,699	d14,154
	267,374	2,700,716	49,539	1,273,654	
	49,539	1,273,654			
	187,795	1,427,062			
Bituminous.					
Broad Top...	6,028	92,020	8,074	65,279	18,259
E. & O. R. R.	13,935	110,995	26,454	158,837	47,842
Ches. & O. Ca.			14,516	19,726	19,726
	19,963	203,015	48,846	232,844	
Tot'l, all kind	227,337	2,802,731		1,517,498	
	68,385	1,517,498	98,385		
	158,952	1,345,233			

The *Journal* also has the following:—

"There are seven or eight collieries running in the Shamokin region, and two others run occasionally when they receive orders. The coal goes principally West and over the Northern Central Railroad to different markets. Three collieries have been started in the Wilkesbarre Basin, to supply customers with coal who are willing to take it at the high rates of toll. On the Lehigh there is no disposition shown to yield. The miners are still flush; that is, those who have saved their money. The laborers are not so well off, but much better off generally than in Schuylkill county."

"We have stated heretofore that for every week the anthracite trade is suspended the price of anthracite will recede about five cents a ton. It is believed that arrangements have been made already to substitute not less than 250,000 tons of bituminous where anthracite was consumed last year, and these preparations will continue every week to the extent of at least from 50,000 to 75,000 tons per week while the anthracite trade is checked. These consumers will not alter their fixtures to burn anthracite again until they are satisfied they can obtain a full supply at fair prices, without having to pile it up to great disadvantage, subjecting them to from 25 to 50 cents a ton additional for rehandling again."

INDUSTRIOUS VILLAINS.

A Dozen Robberies in Two Weeks—Having Ransacked Dwellings, They Attempt to Burn Them Down.

About two weeks ago, a dusky criminal named Charles St. Clair was discharged from prison, having served out his term for robbery. But he could not restrain his propensity for pilfering, and immediately commenced with a pal named Thomas Brown, alike in color and fellow feeling, in the commission of more heinous offenses than had been hitherto attempted. They robbed the residence of Mr. Webb, No. 519 S. Eighth street, the residence of Mr. Server, No. 513 S. Eighth street, and that of Mr. Asch, No. 417 Spruce street, and in each case endeavored to conceal their theft by arson, which, however, failed them. A couple of days since, Officer J. Carrigan, of the Fifth district police, arrested them for their depredations in Mr. Webb's house, and they were lodged in prison to await a further hearing on Monday next. Upon their arrest Detectives Gordon and Haggerty, together with the officer named, commenced to "work up the case," and discovered that they had stolen from Mr. Webb's residence a very valuable lot of silverware and clothing. They entered Mr. Server's house, carried off a large amount of clothing, and deliberately removed a heavy carpet from one of the floors while the family were asleep. To conceal their theft they started a fire under the stairway, and then made their escape. Mrs. Server awoke in time to save the premises from destruction. They burst open the doors of Mr. Asch's residence, on Spruce street, carried off nearly all the silverware and a large quantity of clothing, and built a fire under the stairway, Before it was extinguished a large portion of the household furniture had been destroyed. The detectives, after an industrious search, found a portion of the stolen property in South Camden, where Brown had disposed of it. In addition, they have brought to light six other cases of burglary in which the culprits were concerned, and in each the villains attempted to cover up their depredations by burning down the dwellings. Credit is due to the officers named for their zeal in arraigning two desperate fellows before the bar of justice.

THE CITY'S GROWTH.

The Building Permits Issued During March.

During the month just closed there were issued by the Building Inspectors 990 permits, as follows:—Dwellings, 3 story, 302; two-story, 433; coach house, 1; factories, 9; offices, 4; purifying house, 1; stables, 18; depot, 1; foundery, 1; oven, 1; shool house, 1; sheds, 4; engine house, 1; ice house, 1; retort house, 1; shops, 16; stores, 25; store-houses, 2; alterations and additions, 168.

During the same period 10 wooden and 4 dangerous buildings were ordered to be taken down.

In the following statement we compare the number of permits issued during the month just ended with the month of March, 1870:—

	March, 1871.	*March*, 1870.
Dwellings—Four-story	..	26
" Three-story	302	179
" Two-story	433	112
Total dwellings	735	317
All other new buildings	87	55
Total new buildings	822	372
Additions and alterations	168	130
Grand total	990	502

Upon one of the inside pages of this issue will be found a description of the more important buildings for which permits during March were issued.

POLICE STATISTICS.

The Arrests During the Month of March.

The police for the month just closed made 2407 arrests. The following is a table showing the number of captures in the various districts:

District.	*No.*	*District.*	*No.*
First	228	Thirteenth	48
Second	193	Fourteenth	19
Third	64	Fifteenth	20
Fourth	253	Sixteenth	74
Fifth	241	Seventeenth	148
Sixth	164	Eighteenth	74
Seventh	178	Schuylkill Harbor	20
Eighth	102	Delaware Harbor	39
Ninth	143	Reserve Force	80
Tenth	145	Vagrant Detectives	38
Eleventh	95	Chesnut Hill	7
Twelfth	94		
Total			2407

PALM SUNDAY.—To-morrow is Palm Sunday, in commemoration of the day on which our Saviour made His triumphal entry into the Holy City, when the people went out to meet Him, and, while singing "Hosanna," bore branches of palm in their hands. The day will be celebrated throughout the Christian world. In England in olden times the Palm-Sunday customs were of an elaborate character. The altars of the churches were covered with floral decorations. Flowers and branches were distributed to the people, who formed a procession, at the head of which walked the priests bearing crucifixes.

The day is more particularly observed in the Roman Catholic Church. The ceremonies at the Cathedral to-morrow and during the Holy Week will begin at the following hours:—

Palm Sunday at 10:30 A. M.
Tenebræ—Wednesday and Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock, and Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.
The morning ceremonies will commence on Holy Thursday at 10:30 A. M.
Good Friday at 9 A. M.
Holy Saturday at 9 A. M.
Easter Sunday at 10:30 A. M.—Solemn Pontifical Mass will be celebrated and the Papal Benediction will be given at this Mass.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY—A FARMER ROBBED ON RIDGE ROAD THIS MORNING.—A farmer living at Barren Hill, named Mr. William Rex, was driving to town this morning at 3 o'clock along the Ridge road. When near Washington lane three men suddenly darted from a brick-yard on the roadside. Two of them seized the horses, while the other mounted the step of the wagon, and, presenting a revolver at the head of Mr. Rex, demanded his money. Finding that resistance would be useless, and recognizing the truth of the saying of "Falstaff" that "discretion is the better part of valor," Mr. Rex handed out his pocket-book, containing ten dollars in cash and a number of valuable papers. The highwaymen then ran off, and the farmer came along to the city.

COLONEL FORNEY TAKES POSSESSION.—To-day Colonel John W. Forney took formal possession of his desk at the Custom House as Collector of the port of Philadalphia. For the first time the new Collector was kindly introduced to the clerks and employes by the outgoing officer. Hon. Henry D. Moore, in a neat speech, presented Colonel Forney to the clerks, who had assembled in the private office of the Collector. The Colonel replied cordially, in a brief and well-chosen address.

DEATH FROM A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Henry Simpson, aged twenty years, who was run over by a train of cars at Fort Clinton, Schuylkill county, yesterday morning, died at 9 o'clock this morning in the Episcopal Hospital. The leg of the deceased was so badly crushed that amputation was found necessary. His residence was on Tulip street, near Lehigh avenue.

STORE ROBBERY.—The grocery store of J. Stewart Love, No. 132 Arch street, was entered last night, and robbed of a chest of tea, two drums of figs, and a number of other articles.

WAS MONEY USED?

Alleged Corruption in Councils—The Public Building Tax.

At noon to-day the special committee of Select Council appointed to ascertain the truth of the charges that members of that Council had been bought up to vote to overslaugh the message of the Mayor vetoing the ordinance authorizing the levying of a special tax for public building purposes, held a meeting. Mr. John Shermer, chairman, presiding.

The messenger was examined as to whether he had subpœnaed the witnesses. He replied that he had.

He was then directed to call out their names and to ascertain whether they were present.

In a stentorian voice he cried:—
James McManes!
No answer.
William H. Kemble!
No answer.
Robert B. Beatty!
No answer.
Francis Wells!
No answer.

The Messenger—Mr. McManus said that he was not very well, and could not therefore very well come.

A Committeeman—I think, sir, that we ought to get Mr. Wells here somehow. Let the messenger go over to the *Bulletin* and summon him.

This the messenger started to do, and then soon returned.

"He will *not* come," said he.

Mr. Shoemaker—I move that the chairman of this committee be directed to take the opinion of the City Solicitor as to whether we have the power to enforce the attendance of witnesses upon a subpœna issued by this body.

Mr. Cochran—We have now had three meetings, and have examined but one witness. We have had a proper subpœna, signed by the Mayor and by the chairman of this committee, and by a resolution passed last Thursday, Councils gave us all the power they could. Thus we have exhausted all our power, and if, after having been subpœnaed, these gentlemen will not come, we have no further business but to adjourn. The opinion of the City Solicitor cannot better our circumstances. We have *not* the authority to enforce witnesses to attend, and should not squander our time any more.

Mr. Shoemaker—I believe, as my brother Cochran does, that we have no power in the premises; but if we had the City Solicitor's opinion in support of ours, that we have no such power, then we might adjourn without having the public infer that we did not want to proceed with this investigation. If men make reports in the papers about misdoings in public bodies, assert that they will substantiate their charges whenever an opportunity is given, or such substantiation is required, and then refuse point blank to do so when asked, a committee of investigation can do nothing to force them to appear.

Mr. Cochran—I do not want it to appear that I am opposed to the further efforts by this committee. No person wishes to know the truth of the charges in the editorials of the *Bulletin* more than myself. But I believe that if the editor of that journal refuses to appear before us and sustain his charges, it is of no use for us to waste our time in the matter.

Mr. Shoemaker modified his resolution as follows:—That the chairman obtain the opinion of the City Solicitor as to the power of compelling the attendance of witnesses before the committee, and upon the receipt of the same to call the committee together. Agreed to.

Mr. Rice, President of the Building Commission, was present, and when he took his departure

General Collis said:—"I would like to have the committee remember that Mr. Rice has been faithful in his attendance."

All—"Oh, yes!"

The committee then adjourned.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 261, being a decrease of 34 from those of last week, and 55 less than those of the corresponding period of last year. Of these 140 were adults and 121 minors. 193 were people of the United States, and 56 were foreigners. 24 were people of color. 13 were from the country. The principal causes of death were:—Consumption of the lungs, 50; disease of the heart, 12; marasmus, 7; old age 9; convulsions, 14; congestion of the brain, 2; and debility, 10.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		*Wards.*	
First	6	Seventeenth	8
Second	9	Eighteenth	8
Third	16	Nineteenth	21
Fourth	12	Twentieth	23
Fifth	9	Twenty-first	2
Sixth	5	Twenty-second	5
Seventh	13	Twenty-third	12
Eighth	3	Twenty-fourth	6
Ninth	6	Twenty-fifth	4
Tenth	12	Twenty-sixth	13
Eleventh	5	Twenty-seventh	15
Twelfth	5	Twenty-eighth	2
Thirteenth	6	Unknown	13
Fourteenth	9		
Fifteenth	12	Total	261
Sixteenth	11		

LODGERS IN THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.—Special Officer Lynch, in charge of the old Pritchard mansion at Eighth and South streets, now used as a sub-station house, reports to the Mayor the number of lodgers during the past month, as follows:—

White males	1824
" females	1504
Black males	483
" females	423
Total	4234

DRUNKEN FRENZY.—A driver of a wagon, named Terrence Mullin, was intoxicated at Eleventh and Christian streets yesterday, and in the fury of his drunken spleen began beating his horse in a most cruel manner. Policeman Dagney interfered, when Mullin began an assault upon him. The offender was promptly taken in custody and Alderman Bonsall has held him in $400 bail.

THE GRAND FAIR at the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church will be continued this afternoon and evening. Last evening the room was crowded and the sales large. The proceeds are for a good object, the fitting up of the interior of the church, and it is hoped the aggregate receipts will be increased a thousand dollars to-night.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—This morning, in the District Court and Court of Common Pleas, Mr. H. Archambault, a student-at-law in the office of William Knight Shryock, Esq., was, on motion of the latter, admitted to practise as an attorney and counsellor at law.

CHURCH OPEN.—The Church of the Nativity, at Eleventh and Mount Vernon streets, was found open by a policeman at a late hour last evening. Whether anything has been stolen or not has not yet been ascertained.

THE MONTH OF MARCH of the current year was the warmest on record in this vicinity. The full weather record for the month, with interesting comparisons with the past, will be found on our third page.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Leh 6s, 84	84¼	1200 sh Read R	.b5. 52
$1000 Wilm & R R 7s	94	600 do	.85. 52
200 sh Penna R	62¼	1510 do	.52
117 do	62¾	100 do	.52 1-16
100 sh Reading R	51¾	300 do	.s10. 52
400 do	.b2. 51-94	500 do	.s30. 51-94
100 do	.s60. 51¾		

SPRING GARDEN DEPOSIT AND SAVINGS BANK, SPRING GARDEN Street, above Eleventh, corner of Ridge Avenue. Capital $100,000. Now open for business. A State Bank. Chartered April, 1870.

Deposits of Five Dollars and upwards in the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT of this Bank bear interest at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum, and are drawn out on two weeks' notice. All deposits in the BANK DEPARTMENT of this Bank are drawn out on demand without interest.

DIRECTORS.

H. G. Sickel, E. Turland, Harmanus Neff, Peter B. Simons, Wm. B. Thomas, W. J. P. White, E. W. Leighton, S. B. Rowley, W. Jackson Simon, M.D. Gen. John M. Bickel.

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WISHART'S COLUMN.

THE MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF TAR.

The pine tree has long been known to possess valuable medical properties. For pulmonary diseases it is doubtful whether any remedy has as yet been discovered equal to it. It seems to change and renew the very structure on which it acts, and to infuse into the system an indescribable power equal to the natural power before disease had even taken hold of the body, so as to make, as it were, an entirely new tissue, and to give a newness of life and energy which one who has been sick a long time knows the value of ut cannot fully describe. The great objection, however, to all tar preparations has been their unpleasant taste, and consequent liability to sickness and nauseate the stomach. We have before us, however, a preparation of the kind referred to, which obviates all these objections, and is as agreeable to the palate as it is valuable in the cure of disease. We mean "Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial," a real, genuine, *bona fide* medicinal cordial, distilled from the pine tree by a process known only to the Doctor himself, the sale and popularity of which are only equalled by the amount of suffering it has relieved, and the number of diseases it is so well calculated to effectually cure. In the Pine Tree Tar Cordial the invalid may be sure he has a remedy of very extraordinary power for throa and lung affections, and when taken in conjunction with the "Great American Dyspepsia Pills," an infallible cure for dyspepsia, liver complaint, sick headache, and the many ailments arising from a disordered state of the liver and digestive organs.

In our sphere as publishers we feel some degree of cautiousness in what we recommend to our readers, but when we know of anything of value to the public we shall not hesitate to make it known through our columns. We advise those of our readers who are suffering from dyspepsia, etc., to give Dr. Wishart's celebrated remedies a trial.

A medical expert, holding honorable collegiate diplomas, devotes his entire time to the examination of patients at the office parlors. Associated with him are three consulting physicians of acknowledged eminence, whose services are given to the public free of charge.

This opportunity is offered by no other institution in the country.

Thousands of certificates of absolute cure (when all else failed to afford relief), as well as recommendatory letters without number, have been received by Dr. Wishart, the proprietor, attesting the uniform success with which they have been employed. Many of said letters are from the highest sources, including eminent statesmen, Governors, State judges, clergymen, etc.—men slow to be convinced, prejudiced perhaps at first, but feeling themselves under a sense of duty bound to tell the Doctor what they had done for them and to recommend them to others. The Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial are sold by all druggists throughout the world. They can also be obtained at Dr. WISHART'S GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE STORE, No. 232 North SECOND Street Philadelphia, where a successful practising physician can be consulted each day, free of charge. Those in need of professional advice or counsel will do well to make a note of the above. Communications by mail, soliciting professional advice, *will be considered strictly confidential and promptly answered, free of charge.* The most complete stock of Family Medicines, Hair Preparations, Perfumery, etc., in the city. Give us a trial. Address all communications,

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No. 232 NORTH SECOND STREET,
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We guarantee to show the largest and most COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS in our line to be found in the city, all of which being purchased entirely for cash, will be sold at prices beyond competition.

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ELEGANT SACKINGS.
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WATERPROOFS.
RIDING HABITS.
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BOYS' CASSIMERES, 35 CENTS UPWARDS.

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SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS,
LINENS, CASSIMERES, ETC. ETC.,
"AT THORNLEY'S
OLD-ESTABLISHED CORNER."
A LARGE STOCK,
A FINE ASSORTMENT,
VERY MODERATE PRICES.

To enumerate the varied and extensive stock of such a House as ours in a readable newspaper advertisement would be impossible, but to all readers of THE TELEGRAPH we extend a cordial invitation to look through and examine, and we shall feel gratified and obliged.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu4 PHILADELPHIA.

727 CHESNUT STREET. **727**
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
Importer, Jobber, and Retailer of Dry Goods,
DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF CHOICE FABRICS IN DRY GOODS,
AT POPULAR PRICES,
STOCK DAILY REPLENISHED
With the CHEAPEST and CHOICEST OFFERINGS of this and other markets.
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WHITE LINEN SHEETINGS.
A CASE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY
BARNSLEY SHEETINGS,
Ordered by us, have just come to hand, but
WETTED ON THE VOYAGE.
As no injury will result if immediately washed out, we will offer great inducements to purchasers.
PERKINS & CO.,
No. 9 South NINTH Street,
2 28 tuths3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

NOTTINGHAM LACE FOR CURTAINS, BY the yard, just opened. Several lots of very cheap Lace for Curtains, by the yard.
PIQUE HAMBURG.
Will open to-day a line of Pique Hamburg, exceedingly scarce and desirable, at very low prices.
HAMBURG EDGING, INSERTING, AND FLOUNCINGS.
An immense lot on hand, sufficient to cover a post and rail fence miles long, if that were our method for display. Our chief attraction largest quantity and variety, and under regular prices.
NOTTINGHAM VALLANCE LACE.
Just received an assortment, 9 to 12 inches wide, light in texture, beautiful in design, at low prices.
INDIA TWILLS.
Will open to-day a job lot at 31¼ cents, unusually fine.
BLACK. SLATE. WHITE.
French FINISH SKIRT Lining, entire case of this ITEM, under regular prices.
TWO YARD-WIDE FRENCH MUSLINS, AND WHITE GOODS GENERALLY.
By buying large lots at job prices, we can undersell the trade. Extra inducements to purchasers of White Goods at
WORNE'S,
1t* No. 38 N. EIGHTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP RELIABLE ONE-PRICE STORE.
Special Announcement.
It gives me great pleasure to inform the ladies that I have just opened a superior stock of
Lyons Black Silks
For the spring of 1871, from the lowest to the best grades. Unsurpassed for color, cheapness, and durability.
It will be my constant aim, at all times, to be under the market price.
We have no American Silks.
ALSO,
Dress Goods for Spring.
2 cases of Silk Serge for Suits, 75c., cheap at $1.
2 cases of Black Mohair, superior goods,
Much Under Price.
Spring Poplins for Suits, from 31 to 75c.
1 case Serge Plaids, beautiful quality, only 25c.
Plaids at all prices for Suits.
A full line of Silk Rolled Poplins for Suits. A full line of Japanese Silks, plain, plaid, and stripe, or in Dress Patterns, at our usual low prices.
All the above at
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S,
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Our motto:—Small Profits and Quick Sales.

EYRE AND **LANDELL,**
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HAVE ALL THE POPULAR COLORS OF THE
NEW SPRING SILKS.
ECUME DE LA MER, POUSSIERE OR DUST, ECRU OR RAW, CHEROOT BROWNS, SPANISH BROWNS, FROU-FROU SHADES, STEEL GREY, DOVE GREY, ELEGANT GREENS, BLUES, MODES, ETC.
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IMPORTERS OF
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Spring Importations,
NEW DESIGNS IN ALL FABRICS.
Now in store, and to arrive, together with the whole stock, are offered at
Popular Prices,
To insure large sales,
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In July to our new warehouse,
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McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
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CREGG'S BRICK MACHINE,
New, Never Used, For Sale.
CAN BE DELIVERED AT ONCE.
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A fine assortment of FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN PAPER, with Envelopes to Match.
PAPER and ENVELOPES, ready stamped, always on hand.
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